The New-York Times.

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LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM UTAH.

ARRIVAL OF MORMON DESERTERS IN NEBRASKA.

Departure of a Large Force from Salt Lake City to Arrest the Progress of United States Troops.

From Our Own Correspondent.

OMAHA CITY, N. T., Thursday, Oct. 22, 1857.

News has just reached here from our frontier Mormon settlement upon the Loupe Fork of the Platte River, near the mouth of Beaver, and known as the Beaver settlement of Mormons, (about one hundred miles inland from here,) that some renegade Mormons, or seceders from the Mormon Church, fleeing from the Danites of Salt Lake, had reached that settlement a few days since, bringing the news that a large force of the Mormon militia, under Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball, were *preparing to leave Salt Lake City, with provisions and ammunition for a six weeks' campaign in the mountains to the eastward, and thus to stop, if possible, the passage of the United States troops*. Although the positive destination was a secret known only to the leaders of the Church, yet it was generally supposed that at the pass in the mountains near Bear River cut-off, or at Steeple Rocks, the stand would be made by the Salt Lake forces, with an almost certainty of "wiping out" the entire force sent against them. In Salt Lake City, and through the Territory, for some months prior to this movement, the militia or volunteer force have undergone more than ordinary drill, and a number of regiments would compare favorably, in point of drill, with the independent corps of the States. The Mormons feel confident of destroying the force sent against them this Fall, and, with their next Spring's allies from the States, expect to stand a regular fight against the whole United States available force, and not only conquer, but establish themselves as an independent Government.

Between Fort Kearney and the Valley these three or four men traveled almost entirely at night and under the guidance of one of the party—a thorough mountain man—evaded the regular traveled route, seeing no troops or Indians, and making the travel in about nineteen days. They, and all the mountain men with whom I have conversed, state that in the event of a stand being taken in some of the mountain gorges this side of Salt Lake, ten men can easily and successfully cope with one hundred and fifty United States soldiers. And who knows these mountain ranges and gorges with all their advantages and disadvantages better than the Mormons? This report also brings the somewhat expected news that many of the Indian tribes from Southern Oregon and Utah were secretly preparing to join the Mormon force.

There seems but one policy for our Government to pursue in the event of a war against Utah, and that is to adopt as far as possible, the Ranger mode of fighting and call into service frontier men—men who are used to all manner of hard life, and can meet more successfully the Indian mode of warfare which *will be adopted* by the Mormons. One company of mounted riflemen or infantry, taken from the cabins of the far West, will do more service and stand hardships better than four companies of Uncle Samuel's "bright buttons"—or "squaws," as they are derisively termed by the Indians. Let the War Department, with its capable and efficient head, look well to this matter. Let him ask himself whether that company of hunters from Southwestern Virginia, many years ago, over which he presided as Captain, if I recollect aright, and who did militia duty under his orders—six feet in their stockings—would not do more service in frontier fighting than four times that number of regulars.

Nearly all the Banks of Nebraska have "dried up," to use a California phrase. They number some seven, I believe. The effect, of course, is bad. Bad upon all classes, and had it not been for the very large crops raised here and in Western Iowa, the frontier would ere six months—unless the panic subsided in the East—have been soliciting aid from abroad. As it is, all moves along quite comfortably yet here; the place reminds one of Goldsmith's deserted village. With the real estate agents, "Othello's occupation's gone." Property sells for nothing, because there's no money to buy. Everything in the shape of trade is dull—almost dead. The Western Exchange Bank, of this place, is struggling into an existence again, and they promise in sixty days more, at least, to render justice to their dupes. But all confidence here in paper money is gone.

We have had a few "flurries" of snow during the past two weeks, and Winter is "setting in." The Fall has been a favorable one for the farmers. The four Land Offices in the Territory are doing a comfortable business with preëmption claimants.

Fires.

FIRE IN BROADWAY—NARROW ESCAPES.—At 7¾ o'clock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the third story of No. 419 Broadway, occupied below as stores and in the upper part by two families and a Daguerreotypist. The fire commenced in the bedroom of Mrs. Dr. S. B. Wendover, and before she could get out of the way, she being sick, burnt her quite severely about the face, neck and hands. The loss to Dr. Wendover was about $600, which is covered by insurance of $1,000 in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company. Thomas S. Gillan, a blind man, and his wife occupied a portion of the same floor. The bulk of their furniture was destroyed, their loss being $200. No insurance. Mr. Keitson, ambrotypist, occupied the fourth floor and sustained considerable damage from fire and smoke. The stores on the first and second floors were more or less damaged by water, as also the stores adjoining on each side. The damage in each case was fully covered by insurance.

The fire originated from Mrs. Wendover having lit a lamp to take some medicine, and leaving it burning on the bureau in her bedroom. She was awaked by the crackling noise of the fire, and had not time to dress herself. In endeavoring to get some valuables from her bureau drawers, she was burned. Her husband being absent at Watertown, Jefferson County, Capt. Turnbull and Mr. Baker (Fire Marshal) took charge of her, and had her conveyed in a carriage to the house of her friends in Howard-street.

Gillan, the blind man, had a narrow escape. Officer Roberts found him endeavoring to escape, but in his blindness he was going towards the fire. The officers conveyed him down stairs in safety, as also a man named Walker, who was nearly suffocated by the smoke. Gillan is the noted blind man who sells fancy soaps in the City Hall Park.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—The November Term of the Court of General Sessions commences to-day, Judge Russell presiding, with a comparatively light Calander, as follows:

Bastardy, 2; Forgery, 9; Grand Larceny, 29; Burglary, 9; Felonies, 7; Robbery, 6; Murder, 3; Manslaughter, 2; Witness, 5; False Pretences, 2; Arson, 1; Rape, 4; Slung Shot, 2; Abandonment, 1; Receiving Stolen Goods, 2. Total, 85.

The principal case to be tried is that of the youth James Rodgers, for the murder of John Swanston, three weeks ago, in the Tenth-avenue. Owen Kirnan will also be tried for the murder of James McDermott, by beating him with a cart-rung. Patrick Tarston, for causing the death of his wife Catharine Tarston, will be tried for manslaughter, and Mrs. Callahan, whose husband was recently sentenced to five years in the State Prison for bigamy, will be tried for causing the death of her child on Sept. 7.

Cancemi's second trial is removed to the Supreme Court Circuit, and will take place durin the month

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

MARTIAL LAW IN BALTIMORE.

Increase of the Excitement—Volunteer Companies Refusing to do Duty—Arms from Virginia—Movements in Baltimore—Withdrawal of the Proclamation.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The streets are thronged with people in the neighborhood of the Mayor's office and the police stations. There are many rumors and all sorts of speculations.

The Governor still adheres to his proclamation.

The officers of the volunteer companies report that nearly all the men belonging to them refuse to do duty, except under the orders of the Mayor. Out of thirty companies not more than two hundred men consent to serve. A large number of citizens have been served with notices of enrolment, but most of them declare their intention to pay no attention to the order. Many Democrats to-day have been heard to declare the whole matter a farce. A Committee of ten prominent citizens are now consulting with the Governor, urging a withdrawal of his proclamation. Two cannons were taken out of the armory of the Junior Artillery last night. One was afterwards captured by the police, but the other is still missing.

The feeling against the Governor is still very great, and the Mayor and police have had great difficulty to preserve the peace.

RICHMOND, Va., Saturday, Oct. 31.

Gov. Wise has sent 3,000 muskets to Baltimore, in compliance with the request of Gov. Ligon.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

It is due Governor Ligon, of Maryland, to say that the application for the contingent use of the Federal forces in Baltimore, on the day of election there, was made by a Committee from that city. His name was "not" mentioned in the dispatch to the Associated Press.

From the Baltimore papers of Saturday.

Lieut.-Col. McAllister, we learn, called on the Mayor yesterday afternoon, and informed him that his regiment would obey the order of Gen. Steuart to hold itself in readiness, but would await the orders of the Mayor before going into service.

Adjutant Wm. H. Stran, of the First Light Artillery regiment, also resigned yesterday, refusing to respond to the order of Gen. Steuart.

Major-General Steuart issues a Division order, calling out the First Light Division of Maryland Volunteers, in obedience to the Governor's Proclamation, and also inviting citizens disposed to support the supremacy of the laws are invited to enroll themselves in the several companies attached to the Division.

The *American* of Saturday says: "We learn that most of the Volunteer Companies composing the First Light Division have declined to obey the order of the Governor, and some of them have temporarily disbanded. Major-General Smith has issued his orders to his subordinate officers in compliance with the mandate of the Governor, but, we learn, has made but little or no progress in "enrolling, equipping and officering." There is not one company in existence attached to his command, but headquarters for enrollments have been established in some of the Wards. General Mankin has issued orders for the 14th Brigade, defining the boundaries of the several Regiments, as follows: 39th Regiment, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth Wards; 51st Regiment, Eleventh, Twentieth and all of the Tenth Ward west of Calvert-street; 52d Regiment, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards; 56th Regiment, Sixteenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth Wards."

Mayor Swann requested the citizens of Baltimore, by a proclamation issued on Friday evening, not to take part in the mass meeting called for Saturday afternoon, deeming such a demonstration unwise in view of the excited state of the public mind.

Governor Ligon, it appears, did consult with Mayor Swann before issuing his proclamation. The following letter was addressed by him to the Mayor on the 27th, and the proclamation appeared on the 29th:

BARNUM'S HOTEL, BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 27.

Hon. Thomas Swann, Mayor of Baltimore—Sir: Representations from a large number of the most respectable citizens of the condition of things in this city, added to my own conviction of my constitutional duty, impose upon me the obligation respectfully to consult you, as the Mayor of the city, as to what provision should be made by you to guarantee personal security and the free exercise of suffrage by the legal voters at the approaching election. The events of October, 1856, both at the Municipal and Presidential election, and the violence at the recent Municipal election which practically disfranchised many thousands of the qualified native and naturalized voters of this city, conclusively establish the inadequacy of the existing city police to secure the elective rights and the personal safety of the voters. The citizen has a right to good government. He surrenders his individual power of defence, and pays his property dues in consideration of the pledge made that he shall enjoy it. And I am resolute in the determination to exert any constitutional power to fulfill the guarantee.

Subordinately, you are, like myself, sworn in your sphere to put forth your powers in this behalf, and I have come to the city to confer with you and ascertain what provision of an extraordinary character you propose to make, to meet apprehended disorders of a character like those which have heretofore successfully defied the ordinary police force of the city. I shall be most happy if you can assure me of any detailed preparation on your part, which will allay my solicitude, and certify me that the citizen may not have the occasion to reproach us as derelict in duty.

It will never do for a great commercial Metropolis like this to be dishonored by the unchecked violence of mobs, and it is necessary that the civil power should at once bring under subjection those evil-minded citizens whose acts are tarnishing the honor of the City and State and destroying the prosperity of our commercial, mechanical and manufacturing interests.

Not doubting that you concur with me in these sentiments and will appreciate the sense of official duty from which I invite your coöperation, I have addressed you this letter, and ask most respectfully an immediate reply. Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

T. WATKINS LIGON.

[Mayor Swann's reply to this letter was published in the Times of Friday.]

The Baltimore *Patriot* censures the action of the Governor in unmeasured terms. It adds:

"It has been, and still is, our hope that Governor Ligon will find cause to recall his proclamation. We believe this indispensable to the preservation of peace and to the untrammelled right of the elective franchise on next Wednesday."

The *Sun* contains the following paragraphs:—

Yesterday some seven boxes of old military accoutrements, shipped by Mr. Savage, of Columbia, Ohio, and consigned to Messrs. Roberts & Co., of New-York, arrived at Camden station on one of the freight trains of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, *en route* for their destination. They were about being placed on board another train for transmission to New-York, when Mr. England, the agent at the Camden station, received a letter from the consignee directing the freight to be kept on storage at his expense, he having learned that the consignee had failed. The boxes were accordingly placed in the Company's warehouse on Eutaw-st.

A fearful report was instantly circulated by the idlers in the neighborhood, to the effect that a grand armament had been furnished by the Government at Washington for the use of the citizen military on Wednesday. Quite an excitement was created and a crowd collected. Threats were made looking to the seizure of the alleged arms by a mob. The keeper of the warehouse, fearing personal violence, the officers deemed it necessary to ask the protection of the authorities, and the Mayor was waited upon. His Honor directed the Chief Marshal to place a posse of police in charge of the warehouse, and no further difficulty is apprehended.

About a quarter before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a party of eight or ten young men went to the armory of the Mount Vernon Guards, at the corner of Baltimore and Frederick streets, broke open the door, and took therefrom some twelve or fifteen rifles, which they carried off. There was no excitement, nor did any one in the neighborhood know what was going on until the parties were seen to leave the premises with the arms. Several remained outside and on the opposite side of the street while their comrades entered the premises. After securing the rifles they proceeded up Baltimore and through Holliday-street, but we could not learn what was done with the guns.

The proceeding was witnessed by several citizens, who supposed that the parties had the right to act as they did, so coolly was it done. In the afternoon the parties returned and carried off more of the rifles, in defiance of several of the members of the Company, who were present. An effort was made on Thursday night to break into the building at the corner of Gay and Front streets, the upper part of which is occupied by several of the military companies as an armory. The door, however, resisted the effort, and they could not gain admission.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE GOVERNORS PROCLAMATION.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Governor Ligon has withdrawn his proclamation calling out the military. Negotiations have been going on all day between a Committee of citizens representing the Mayor and the Governor, and finally this evening the Committee issued the announcement jointly that they were authorized to state that the Governor being satisfied that the arrangements already made by the Mayor for preserving the peace and securing uninterrupted exercise of the right of suffrage are sufficient, the military will not be made use of. This day has passed without disturbance, although the streets in the vicinity of the Mayor's office and Barnum's Hotel were crowded al the afternoon. Thousands were standing about awaiting the result of the negotiations.

ATTACK ON A ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 1.

This morning, before daylight, some rowdies threw bricks at the Church of the Immaculate Conception, (Roman Catholic,) situated in the western extremity of the city, and broke a window, and, it was said, did some other slight damage. The sexton tolled the bell, and the police pursued the gang, who fled, after firing on the police.

THE LOAN OF MUSKETS BY GOVERNOR WISE.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

Another dispatch from Richmond confirms the report of a loan of three thousand muskets by Gov. Wise to Gov. Ligon, of Maryland. Six boxes containing forty each, passed through this city yesterday. About thirty boxes more arrived this morning, and remain at the dépôt.

News from Havana and Key West.

NON-ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST AT HAVANA.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Philadelphia* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 28th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* had not arrived at Havana from Aspinwall when the *Philadelphia* left.

The *Philadelphia* brings to this port $450,000 in specie.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The steamship *Isabel*, at Charleston, brought the mails from St. Thomas. On the passage she experienced a gale which lasted thirty-seven hours. She spoke the schooner *Mary C. Turbell*, from New-York for Texas.

The bark *Cornelia*, from New-York, arrived at Havana on the 25th inst.

After the 1st of January vessels bringing cargoes to the Island and taking away molasses will be compelled to pay duties on tonnage.

In Key West the general health was good, the yellow fevered having entirely abated.

The British brig *Belle*, before reported ashore, is a total loss.

The fever continues to be fatal in Jacksonville. At the latest accounts there had been 50 deaths there since the 1st of September. The had Court adjourned over; a day of fasting and prayer had been kept, and the streets were entirely deserted.

The bark *Clara*, from Havana, brought $33,000 in gold to New-Orleans.

Non-Arrival of the Indian.

QUEBEC, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The Canadian Screw Steamship Company's steamer *Indian*, with Liverpool and London advices of the 21st ult., four days later, is now fully due at this port, but had not been heard of at Riviere du Loupe at 6 o'clock this afternoon, and will not, therefore, arrive here before to-morrow (Monday) morning.

Fire in Canada.

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

A destructive fire occurred at Whitby, C. W., to-day, but as the telegraph office was destroyed we have been unable to learn the particulars.

Read's rectifying establishment at Belleville was burned this morning. Loss $4,000.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The United States Mail Steamship *James Adger*, Capt. Turner. from New-York, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Frost in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Montgomery mail announces killing frosts in that neighborhood.

Ship News.

Boston, Nov. 1.—Arrived to-day: ship Cincinnatus, Doane, from Calcutta. Barks Speedwell, Howes, from the Cape of Good Hope; Korsveyn (Norwegian) from Malaga.

At Cape Town, Sept. 2.—Ship Judith, Brown, from New-York, for Algoa Bay, two days. Brig Noble, Spear, from New-York, discharging.

THE PRICE OF MILK.—MILKMEN IN CONCLAVE—There was another rally on Saturday evening of the City milkmen at Military Hall, in the Bowery, to compare views, discuss the proposed rise to seven cents a quart, to quarrel about their treatment by the Harlem and Erie Railroads, and to combine to protect the trade. The meeting was intended to be a private one, and some efforts were made to guard against the entrance of reporters; but notwithstanding their precaution, there was

"A chiel amang 'em taking notes."

The most noticeable item was the general disappointment expressed that the Erie Railroad Company had rescinded their resolution to raise the price of freight on the milk coming over their road a quarter of a cent per quart. This was the moving pretext for raising the price of milk to seven cents per quart. Unless the Company could be induced to stick to their resolution, they would have to trump up other excuses for putting up the price. A portion of the milkmen proposed to send a Committee to the President of the Railroad Company to remonstrate against the rescinding of the resolution aforesaid.

There was great unanimity on the rise to seven cents a quart, regardless of what the Railroads now charged for freight, for it was evident that the price of freight would go up at no distant day, and since the matter had been agitated, now was the best time to combine and put it up to seven cents. Mr. H. had found it worked very well, to vary his price to suit customers; poor people cared more for the quantity than for the quality they received for their money; so when he had sold for seven cents, he gave milk, for six cents he sold milk and croton, and got seven and a half cents for his milk; and when he sold for five cents, he gave 'em croton and milk, and made eight cents per quart for the milk.

This man is evidently a relative of the old lady who purchased milk at six cents a quart, and retailed it at four cents, and when asked how she could afford to do so and live by it, replied that she *did a large business*. Mr. Colbman complained that he had been reported as favoring the old man's direction to his son, to "make money honestly if he could, but to *make money*." This maxim belonged not to him, but to others, though he was in favor of the advance to seven cents.

Extreme measures were proposed to bring the Harlem Railroad to lower the price of freight; but there was no agreement as to the best method of accomplishing that result. The President of the Orange County Milk Association addressed the meeting in favor of making the price seven cents, and recited the expenses of the business which, according to his figures, made out a clear case. From another source, however, entitled to credit, the following estimate has an unfavorable look for the strikers;

	Cents.
Cash for milk in the country	3½
Railroad freight	1
Delivery	0½
Waste	0¼

showing a clear gain of one cent per quart when sold at 6¼ cents.

The meeting adjourned without any definite action, except an understanding that seven cents was hereafter to be the price of milk, but leaving each one free to act on the suggestion thrown out of diluting the milk to suit low-price customers.

The Craig and McKibbin Affair at Chambersburg, Pa.

The Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* gives a narrative of the circumstances which led to the recent encounter between Mr. Craig and the brothers McKibbin at Chambersburg:

"Some years ago, a son of Neville B. Craig, Esq., a distinguished citizen of Pittsburg, married a daughter of Chambers McKibbin, Esq., the well-known and highly esteemed proprietor of the Merchants' Hotel, and at present Naval Officer at Philadelphia. Owing to alleged misconduct on the part of Mr. Craig, his wife separated from him, and with their children returned to her father. About two years ago Mr. McKibbin purchased a farm lying a short distance outside the corporate limits of this borough, and removed hither with his wife and the younger members of his family, together with Mrs. Craig and her interesting children. Last Summer an afflictive event cast its shadow over the household. A gun in the hands of a young son of Mrs. Craig was accidentally discharged, killing instantly a little daughter of the same lady.

After this sad affair, the boy, whose distress was unbounded, was taken to Pittsburg by his grandfather McKibbin, that his mind might be relieved from the dreadful impression made upon it by the tragic scene of which he had, without design, been the leading actor. Yesterday the poor boy was brought back by his father, and sent out to McKibbin's. Mr. McKibbin, moved by a feeling that does credit to his heart, sent the rest of Mr. Craig's children to see their father, with whom they spent a happy hour at Jeffrey's Hotel.

Mr. McKibbin likewise came to town himself, for the purpose of preventing any difficulty, and induced his sons, whose feelings towards Mr. Craig were known to him, to accompany him out to the farm. They went, but unfortunately learned from the boy, who had just returned, that his father had brought him, and was then in town. Mr. McKibbin nobly exerted himself to calm his excited sons, and after reasoning with them, we are informed, he had cause to believe that his wise counsels would be followed. Contrary to his expectation, however—and when he did not expect it—the young men returned to town."

Hon. Joseph C. McKibbin, the elder of the brothers, is a member of Congress from California. He sends to the Philadelphia *Press* a full statement of the affray, and corrects errors in the published statements:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1857.

Col. John W. Forney—*Sir*: Immediately after the difficulty at Chambersburg, I returned to our farm, and have not, until this morning, received the newspaper versions of the affair. It appears that nearly all the information upon the subject is derived from one of the parties implicated, and therefore to be taken with much allowance. In regard to those statements gathered from parties who could have seen but little of the affray, or most of whom received it in an exaggerated form, I propose, as far as my recollection will serve me, a statement of the whole affair. My younger brother and myself first were aware of the presence of Craig at Chambersburg about 1 o'clock in the day. My father, apprehensive of our return to town, imposed upon us the most positive injunction that we should not do so until after the departure of the cars, at ten minutes after 2. Owing to the fact that our mother was coming down with some relatives at 4 o'clock we gave him the required promise. I then stated to my father that, from the statements of Craig made to many parties, (that he expected to fight whenever we met,) I believed that he had come himself, instead of sending his son, in order to irritate and provoke me, and while I would comply with my promise, yet if Craig stayed an hour after the departure of the cars, he did so at his own peril; that I would not and could not suffer the degradation of his presence around a home that he had made desolate.

When we supposed the cars had started, my brother and myself, promising to await the arrival of my mother and her friends, started to town. When within a short distance of the dépôt, Robert remarked the cars had not started. No words passed between us; no plan of fight; no concert of any kind. We walked up, passing the first car, and thence to the second; my brother remarked, "there he is." I looked in the window, discovered Craig on the opposite side, and about four or five feet from me. I should have shot him there, but it has always been my determination to open the fight face to face, should we come in collision.

I told Robert to remain quiet, and walked back some ten or fifteen paces to the front of the car: I entered the front door, advanced, I think, about three or four paces, when the sound of a shot, I believe, from Robert, brought my pistol up; I do not know who fired first, Craig or myself, but my impression is that it was almost simultaneous. I was standing, during the first three of my own shots, erect in the centre of the car, exposed to a fire so rapid that I could not take aim, lest, in the time of cocking and aiming, he should take a deliberate shot, as he was armed with self-cocking revolvers, able to fire several shots to one. During this time he was almost entirely protected by the seats, shooting in a stooping posture. From where I stood to the back end of the car there was but one person beside Craig and myself. I may have passed others in entering the car; if so, and I understand that it is the case, excitement and irritation, not wantonness, made me forgot that I was periling other lives. After the above, Craig and myself both retreated toward the doors—he to the back one, I to the front; (this is the pursuit mentioned.) I believe we exchanged shots at the door. I am not certain, but it is said my last shot was fired outside the car. I stood upon the platform of the car, supposing I had expended my last shot, and the only use I could make of my pistol, and the use I did make, was to intimidate. When Craig, after leaving the back end of the car, jumped upon the platform, he and Robert exchanged shots—three or four—each of them partially protected by the columns of the porch.

Craig fired two shots along the car while I was watching his proceeding, but which did no damage, as I took my head out of the way. He then jumped on his end of the car and down on the other side, which was the last I saw of him. Thinking he had run around the dépôt, we went around so as to meet him and prevent him getting at us unawares. It was there I saw Mr. James Riley, whose name is used to substantiate the reports in the Harrisburg papers, (and who does not indorse their statements.) I mistook him, from size and dress, and pointed my pistol at him, but in a second discovered my error. My brother and myself walked up town to reload, not thinking Craig was hurt, or that he would be able to get off on the cars. We heard at the gunsmith's that Craig was wounded, and we were not arrested, but voluntarily gave ourselves up. The above, in all essentials, is a correct statement.

[Mr. McKibb'n goes on to correct the statement published in the Harrisburg *Herald*, and adds:]

In conclusion, I desire to say, that I make this publication simply from misstatements that prejudice others than myself. Had I killed him under any circumstances, or in any way, it would be no atonement for the past. I do not think myself justifiable in risking my life as I did in order to take his. If every son of my father had combined to destroy him, there is not an honest heart that would not say the provocation was more than sufficient. My self-respect—that is more to me than any public opinion—fully, entirely acquits me in all that I have done; and for my brother, who, in all probability, saved my life, I know he has the approval of his conscience—the respect of all who cherish the sanctity of their home.

JOS. C. McKIBBIN.

Craig is confined to his bed by his injuries. The pistol ball in his groin cannot be found. Hopes of his recovery are entertained. His wife and his father-in-law have been in attendance upon him.

NEW-JERSEY.

Trial of Frederick Cueva for the Murder of Oscar De Granval—Sixth Day.

At 9½ o'clock the examination of Dr. Varick was continued, but elicited nothing new bearing on the case.

After the examination of various witnesses, who testified to the peaceable character of Cueva, the evidence in the case was closed, and Mr. Littell, the District-Attorney, summed up, occupying over three hours.

Judge Ogden briefly addressed the Jury as to their duty during the interval between the adjournment and the opening of the Court on Monday, reminding them that they had only heard the summing up upon one side, and advising them that it was their duty to the prisoner not to discuss among themselves the matters presented to them, or to allow their minds to form any opinion until they should hear the other side. The Court was then adjourned to 9½ o'clock Monday morning. Mr. Scudder (for the defence) will speak next. He will be followed by Mr. Zabriskie, and Attorney-General Dayton will close for the prosecution.

DEATH FROM BRANDY AND WATER.—On Saturday afternoon, about 6 o'clock, five men were found on a raft near the Elysian Fields, Hoboken, in a state of insensibility, with their bodies nearly submerged in water. It appears that they left New-York in a small boat to go fishing, placed themselves upon this raft—one end of which was attached to the beach—for this purpose, and while there became stupefied from the effects of liquor, lay down, and were found as stated, with the waves breaking over them. Four of them, Hiram Myers, Benjamin Parsell, Thomas Godwin and James Murray, were soon restored to consciousness, but the fifth, William H. S. Smith, died Saturday evening.

A rumor that prevailed in Hoboken yesterday, to the effect that Murray, who had been removed to the house of one of his relatives in New-York, had been given up by his physician, is believed to be without foundation.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Governor Walker and the Administration—The Governor to be Sustained.

The Maryland Controversy between the Governor and Mayor Swann.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday Night, Oct. 31.

The President could not be seen yesterday by anybody, so that it was impossible to obtain directly from himself any information in relation to his views of Governor Walker's policy in Cabinet.

The statement that he thinks of removing the Governor is generally discredited, although it is understood to have emanated from the office of the *Union*, which, however, is not to be regarded as the accredited organ of the Administration.

If the removal of Gov. Walker is contemplated by the President, it has been decided upon without Cabinet discussion, for no such conclusion has been arrived at in Cabinet meeting. Of that I have evidence entirely satisfactory.

A portion of the Cabinet have been opposed to Gov. Walker's policy from the beginning, and Mr. Cobb is understood to be especially in favor of his removal. It is supposed by some leading Democrats with whom I have conversed, that the rumor of removal has grown out of remarks made by the Secretary of the Treasury, to which undue significance was awarded.

Others denounce it as a "feeler," thrown out by the President, to elicit an expression of public sentiment, North and South. If this be the object, it is likely to be eminently successful. Already it has produced great excitement, and some of the President's warmest friends, Southern as well as Northern men, are denouncing any such policy as the removal of Walker, in unmeasured terms, as unjust and suicidal.

Even those who are opposed to Walker say that his removal, for the cause assigned, will be fatal to the Administration and the Democratic party. If the story is true, what is to become of the President's friends in the South, who, through the Press and elsewhere, have been struggling so manfully to sustain him before the people in his support of Walker and his policy? Their sudden betrayal, while necessarily forcing them into opposition to the Administration, must disgust even the fire-eaters, who will joyfully accept the treason, but despise and distrust the traitor.

This is the general sentiment as I find it in conversing with Democrats; and all of them concur in the belief that the story is utterly unfounded. If true, we may expect to witness a hopeless state of disorganization in the House of Representatives on its assembling.

Said one gentleman—an administration man—today: "It cannot be that the President has removed or will remove Governor Walker. In San Francisco, when they catch ballot-box stuffers, they hang them, and public sentiment sustains the act, and it will uphold Gov. Walker or any other man who refuses to become party to a fraudulent election, but exposes and repudiates the fraud wherever he finds it."

Hon. F. P. Stanton, Secretary of State of Kansas, has not been here, nor is he expected. The statement that he was in town arose from the fact that a stranger has been here for a few days past, who somewhat resembles him in personal appearance.

The War Department has received the resignation of Captain Daniel Leadbeater, of the Corps of Engineers, to take effect on the 31st December next.

Advices have been received announcing the death of Lieutenant Thomas Wright, 2d Infantry, at Fort Randall, Nebraska Territory.

LATER AND MORE DECISIVE—GOVERNOR WALKER NOT TO BE REMOVED.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 1.

The President is much annoyed by the published rumor relative to Governor Walker's removal. He says that it is erroneous, and that there is no intention to remove him. I am confirmed in the conviction that the story originated in the denunciations of Walker indulged in by a Cabinet member, who desires his repudiation.

It is evident that there has been a strong influence in the Cabinet in favor of discountenancing Walker's movements, in order to make fair weather with the fire-eaters, but the President has overruled them.

Secretaries Cobb and Thompson charge him with violating his instructions, but the event will expose their error. He can have had no instructions inconsistent with the law, and that has bound him to secure an election by the people of Kansas in legal form. *The President will never publicly condemn him for refusing to become a party to the Oxford frauds.*

But Governor Walker did not even technically go behind the election returns, as charged, as will be seen by his proclamation. He rejected the returns for fatal informalities alone, and his denunciation of the frauds was incidental merely.

This new storm has been raised evidently for the purpose of intimidating Walker, to induce him to resign, but his friends here say that he will never retreat. The President saw and approved of Walker's Inaugural before the latter left Washington, and alterations were made in it by his suggestion. This can be proven. It is too late, therefore, to attempt to shirk the responsibility, and throw it upon Walker's shoulders and sacrifice him.

President Buchanan has no disposition to yield to the pressure of some of his associates and to commit so suicidal an act. The mere rumor of such an intention created intense excitement here.

Letters received here indicate Walker's probable rejection by the Senate, unless the Republicans sustain him.

An informal application was made to the President yesterday, for arms to be used by the Maryland militia in preserving order on election-day, under Governor Ligon's order, but the President declined. He said that the arms might fall into the hands of the mob and then he would have to send troops to retake them.

S.

The Maryland Troubles—Governor Ligon and the Mayor of Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

The pending conflict of authority between the Governor of Maryland and the Mayor of Baltimore excites universal interest here among all classes, and a great deal of solicitude is felt in relation to the probable result. The controversy briefly stands thus: Mayor Swann, a gentleman of cultivation, great energy of character and force of will, and with executive abilities quite equal to the position which he holds, was elected to the Mayoralty by the "American" Party, with whose political tenets he heartily sympathizes. The rowdyism of Baltimore has been a disgraceful proverb for many years, but recently it has developed itself most alarmingly under the banners of various semi-political clubs, all the more unfortunate because these associations are based upon nationalities, and the native American citizen is arrayed in active armed hostility to the foreign born or those who contend in behalf of equality of political rights for the latter. As a result, elections in Baltimore have become little else than mockeries. In districts where Know-Nothing rowdies have control, no opponent can find his way to the polls except at the risk of his life; and in other districts the same ruffianly means are availed of by "Democratic" organizations to deprive of their suffrages those who differ with them in sentiment. An election has thus become a synonym for riot, bloodshed and murder, until peaceable citizens are constrained by fear to yield the contest to the decision of clenched fists and Colt's revolvers.

That there is fault on both sides no just man can deny; nevertheless it is charged that Mayor Swann, if he chooses to exercise the power at his command, can suppress the evil, and secure a fair, peaceable and honest election. This, however, he failed to do, not long since, and his own partisans triumphed—as is charged, with seeming truth, by violence and fraud. Certainly the Mayor did not evince the energy and executive ability which his worst enemies accord him, for the preservation of peace on the occasion referred to; and his failure gives plausibility to the charge that he winked at the rowdyism because he knew that it would enure to the benefit of his own party. It also causes just apprehension that he will similarly fail in the discharge of his duty at the State election of next Wednesday, which promises to be an exciting contest. Notwithstanding the warnings derived from recent events, and the rapid increase of ruffianism in the city of Baltimore, the Mayor has taken no adequate steps, so far as the public are aware, for the preservation of order,—and, as a consequence, large numbers of voters of both parties have declared their purpose to avoid the polls.

In this emergency many citizens appealed to Governor Ligon, who is a Democrat, to interpose the arm of the State authority. The Governor opened a correspondence with the Mayor, seeking coöperation with him in measures for the preservation of order, and the freedom of the ballot-box. The Mayor repudiates the interference of the Governor, holding that he is competent to discharge his own duties as the city's Chief Magistrate, and denying the Governor's right to presume in advance that he will fail properly to fulfill them, or that the city will become in a state of insurrection. The Governor came over to Washington a few days ago to consult with the President and other authorities here, and the result, on his return, is his proclamation declaring the city under martial law, and calling out the troops for the protection of the polls. Permit me, *en passant*, to commend this Democratic Governor's course, in this respect, to those politicians of the same faith in your State, who complain so lugubriously because your Legislature undertook, *by law*, to provide necessary police regulations for the City of New-York, when they found the City itself unequal to the duty.

The proclamation of the Governor has created intense excitement here, and opinions are divided as to its propriety or policy. Some hold that, technically, the Mayor is correct, in so far as he denies the right of the Governor to assume, in advance, that there will be an insurrection, and that the city authorities are unable or unwilling to check it. But, morally, it is generally conceded that he is all wrong; and good citizens everwhere will hold him to fearful responsibility if, having rejected the Governor's coöperation, he shall find himself unable to vindicate the majesty of the law, and to insure the suffrage of every citizen. If rowdyism now gets control of the city, no arguments or representations will avail to satisfy public sentiment that the Mayor did not wickedly wink at it *because* of his belief that it would inure to the benefit of his partisan friends. This must now be apparent to Mr. Swann; and it is to be hoped that considerations of self-respect, and a desire to save his good name from ineffaceable stain, will lead him signally to disappoint the Governor, and all others who have distrusted his honesty or efficiency.

The extreme step which the Governor has taken, on the other hand, is thought by many to be, at least, a doubtful one. What legal right, they argue, had he to anticipate an insurrection? The usual course is for the Mayor to exhaust his own power to suppress a riot. He has control of a military force for that very purpose; and if his efforts prove insufficient, he may *then* call upon the Governor.

I learn, however, that Hon. Reverdy Johnson and several other distinguished Maryland lawyers give it as their unqualified opinion that the Governor has the legal and constitutional power to take the steps which he has initiated. I do not know their line of argument, but an old Maryland lawyer residing in this City, takes the ground that the Governor derives his right to interfere directly from the fact that the election is a *State* election, instead of a local one,—and that he is bound to take notice of original evidence that the State election law is likely to be obstructed,—of which, as the Executive, it is his right and duty to judge.

Several delegations from Baltimore have been here to see the President in relation to this matter. Many of the military companies ordered out by the Governor are composed almost exclusively of the Mayor's partisans, and it is feared that they will refuse to turn out at all, or will fail to obey orders when on duty. Indeed, many of them are understood to be disbanding, in order to avoid the service demanded of them. Others openly declare that they hold themselves subject to the Mayor's order, but not to the Governor's. This condition of affairs necessarily excites alarm. One of two extremes appears certain: either a miraculous state of quiet on election day, or a fratricidal contest of arms most horrible to contemplate. The President, therefore, is besought (unofficially) to hold United States troops in readiness, to disperse both the other parties if a conflict should arise. As I have already advised you, I can get no indication that the President is willing to issue such orders, nor do I believe he will do so in any emergency likely to arise. In the first place, all the troops in the neighborhood of Baltimore consist of a single Light Battery at Fort McHenry, which, ever so well posted, unsupported by infantry, would prove very inefficient, and be speedily captured by the "Plug Uglies," in all probability. The only additional force within reach consists of three companies of infantry at Old Point. It would be a great error to call on the troops unless strong enough to insure success.

But there is a nice legal question involved in this matter, which may cause the President to hesitate ere he calls out the Federal troops. The law of 1795 in relation to suppression of insurrections provides that

"In case of an insurrection in any State, against the Government thereof, it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature of such State, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) to call forth such number *of the militia of any other State or States* as may be applied for, as he may judge sufficient to suppress such insurrection."

It will be seen that the foregoing provision does not authorize the employment of a Federal force for suppression of State insurrections. That authority is given by the law of 1807, which provides

"That in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws, either of the United States, or of any individual State or Territory where it is lawful for the President of the United States to call forth the Militia for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ, for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as shall be judged necessary, *having first observed all the prerequisites* of the law in that *respect.*"

The "prerequisites" referred to in the words last italicized are those of the law of 1795 given above. They provide for the calling out of the militia of adjoining States, and it is urged by many that the President is bound first to exhaust his drafts upon adjoining States for aid ere he shall bring the Federal troops into the conflict. Mr. Buchanan will hesitate ere he practically adopts a different interpretation. True, the late Administration pursued a different policy in the Boston riot case, but that will furnish no decisive precedent, neither can the calling out of the Marine corps here in June last to suppress a riot, be cited as a precedent to be followed in the Baltimore case, because the District of Columbia is under the exclusive federal jurisdiction.

This whole subject is one of vast importance to the whole country, involving national rather than local considerations; and I have therefore thought it worthy the space in your columns which these suggestions will occupy. It only remains to add that the latest accounts received here from Baltimore give ground for the hope that there will be a compromise of the difficulties, and that the impending conflict will so be avoided.

Meantime it is proper to say that Governor Ligon has made no requisition upon the Government for aid, whatever he *may* do hereafter; nor have any arms or ammunition been sent from United States Arsenals here to Baltimore.

S.

Obituary.

Hon. Geo. A. Simmons, M. C., from Essex County, died at Keeseville on Friday. Mr. Simmons was elected to Congress in 1852; was a Member of Assembly from 1840 to 1842, and represented Essex County in the Constitutional Convention of 1846. His age was 66.

Personal.

Hon. Moses Tenney, State Treasurer of Massachusetts, has sued the Boston *Traveller* for libel, laying damages at $20,000. The libel is alleged to have been contained in an article reflecting upon Mr. Tenney's official conduct.

We understand that Mrs. Fremont is expected in this City by the arrival from Europe of the French packet now due, and Colonel Fremont is also expected to arrive from California in the *Star of the West*. Mrs. Fremont returns in consequence of tidings of the illness of Colonel Benton: who, however, is now recovering.

NEW BOOKS.

The Atlantic Monthly.

The first number of a new magazine which comes before the public with the pretensions of the *Atlantic Monthly* is entitled to something more than the mere notice which necessity limits us to bestow upon the long-established individuals of the periodical tribe. The *Atlantic Monthly* is intended to take the position which *Putnam's Monthly* attempted to occupy—the laudable one of furnishing an original American magazine of the highest literary order at the same price of the magazines which are in part composed of matter borrowed from foreign sources. The plan of the *Atlantic* differs somewhat from *Putnam's*, as among its corps of contributors are the names of several English writers; but it follows the example of that work and the English magazines, in not publishing the name of its editor, or the authorship of its individual articles. In its externals the *Atlantic* has the ordinary magazineish aspect, and the cover is embellished with a head of old Governor Winthrop, which has rather too much the appearance of the head of old George Buchanan on the cover of *Blackwood*. The leading article is a very odd one for the first number of a new American monthly, being "Personal Recollections of Douglas Jerrold," evidently of trans-Atlantic origin, and, as we find the name James Hannay—the author of *Singleton Fontenoy*, a novel, and a sea-sketch called *Biscuits and Grog*—among the list of English contributors, we presume it is from the pen of that writer. It is a light, gossiping article about Jerrold, but it contains nothing which has not been many times published since his death. Jerrold was very far from being the kind of man who would have found himself at home among the class whom the *Atlantic* is supposed to represent, and the prominent position awarded to him in the first number is, therefore, the more surprising. Following the reminiscences of Jerrold is a scholarly, but most pleasantly written article, entitled "Florentine Mosaics," giving the traditionary history of Florence, and accounts of its famous works of art; the conclusion is to be given in the next number. Judging from the style of the "Florentine Mosaics," we presume it to be by Mr. Motley, the author of "*Morton's Hope*," and the "*History of the Dutch Republic*." "Santa Filomena," the next article, is a poem in honor of Florence Nightingale, which we can hardly be wrong in attributing to Longfellow. "Sally Parson's Duty," is a Yankee story of revolutionary times, perhaps by the author of *Neighbor Jackwood*. "The Manchester Exhibition," is an admirable piece of art-criticism, and is much more readable than the subject would lead one to suppose. Four poems follow, all of them evidently by Emerson, the philosopher of Concord, and one of them, entitled "Brahma," is the most puzzling piece of verse we have encountered in many a day. It might be reversed, like some of Turner's pictures—turned upside down, without any detriment to its coherence or beauty. Those who find no meaning in it by reading it in the ordinary manner may discover some by commencing at the bottom and reading upwards. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast-table, or Every Man his own Boswell," is superlatively good, and of the regular magazine flavor. Judging from the poems and poetry in the "Autocrat," we should unhesitatingly assign it to Oliver Wendell Holmes. The readers of the *Atlantic* will be very glad to discover that the "Autocrat" intends to continue his piquant lucubrations. "Illusions" is a prose article, which the disciples of Emerson will not fail to attribute to their Gamaliel. "The Gift of Tritemius" is a noble poem, so much like Whittier that it may be his; but, if not, the *Atlantic* may pride itself on having found a poet so much like him. The "Mourning Veil," which follows this, is a pretty little melancholy story by Mrs. Stowe, or at least it has the marks of her style. "Pendlam, a Modern Reformer," is a rather clever burlesque, but melancholy in tone, on the flighty school of reformers. "British India" is an extended newspaper leader on a very hackneyed subject. "Akin by Marriage" is the commencement of what promises to be a very long-winded story of New-England life. The "Origin of Didactic Poetry" is a piece of humor in verse, good enough to be from the pen of the author of *A Fable for Critics*, whether it be or not; the "Financial Flurry" is an essay on the present panic, which some inconsiderate readers may regard as flippant, for there are few people who can see the fun of a joke at their own expense. But, under a light and sportive style, the writer of this article, which is the only one in the Magazine that we should say had a New-York origin, tells some grave truths that are none the less valuable for being told in a lively manner. Then comes the inevitable "Sonnet," which is succeeded by a page of editorial small talk, under the hackneyed title of "The Round Table," and then the literary notices, and a few pages about music, both of which are well done, and exhibit marks of especial ability.

It will be seen that the new Magazine is made up after a fashion that has been in vogue since the days of Sylvanus Urban. The articles, except the stories, are all of marked literary ability, and are evidently from the pens of mature and practised writers. The *Atlantic* certainly makes no pretensions to the character of an oracle of the Newness. It is sufficiently moderate in tone, and quiet enough to have been published in Richmond or Charleston. Though the writers are nearly all New-Englanders, the careful exclusion from its pages of anything that savors of a Boston notion cannot fail to excite attention. Though the talent of the writers in the *Atlantic* is indisputable, there is a lack of freshness in the topics discussed. Much less ability bestowed upon subjects which have a passing interest would give much greater value to a magazine. But this has been the fault of all American monthlies. They have been filled with purely literary articles, which, to command attention, must be of superlative merit. However, it would be wrong to form a judgment of a work like the *Atlantic Monthly* from the first number.

A periodical, like a horse or a steamer, must have sufficient time allowed it to show its strength; it will not do to judge of it from its first start. If it exhibits ability and contains nothing offensive at first, we may safely augur well for its continuance. There is more good poetry in the first number of the *Atlantic* than *Blackwood* contains in a score of numbers, and the general aspect of the work is very neat and prepossessing to the eye. In assigning the authorship of the various articles, we have been guided by internal evidence and the aid furnished by the list of contributors on the cover of the magazine. There is no impropriety in guessing at the authors of particular essays, when the publishers give us a list of their retainers in a lump.

The Practical Housekeeper, is the title of a new Cyclopedia of Housekeeping, edited by Mrs. Ellet, and published by Stringer & Townsend. It is an imposing volume of nearly six hundred pages, printed in double columns, containing nearly everything appertaining to the economy of a household which a learner in domestic science would care to know. The fullness of its information may be inferred from the fact that there are directions, accompanied by diagrams, for eighteen different methods of folding a napkin, and recipes for making 118 different kinds of soup. Such kind of books do not properly come under the head of literature, and yet they may. The *Phisiologie du Gout* of Brillat-Savarin is as much a part of the literature of France as the writings of Chateaubriand. But Mrs. Ellet's *Housekeeper* lays no claim to literary merit or originality of style or matter; it is simply what its title indicates, a collection of recipes and maxims for the benefit of inexperienced housekeepers. In respect to cooking, Mrs. Ellet says: "The French having so much the advantage of us, it is well to learn something more of their boasted art," &c. This is well said. It would be well to learn something of their boasted art, yet the same causes which make us their inferiors in it prevent us from learning. What these causes are which make the French the world's masters in the great art of cookery, it would be well worth the attention of some of our "thinkers" who are in want of a subject for thought, to attempt the solution of. The necessities of the stomach are not less exigeant in other countries than they are in France, yet in no other country are they properly attended to. In the production of the raw materials of food, no people have exhibited greater genius and energy than the English and Americans; yet there we cease to think the subject of nutriment worthy our attention. The French, on the contrary, bestow the same scientific study and serious attention upon the preparation of food that they do in producing the raw material. They do not think that anything which tends to the promotion of health and the enjoyment of life is beneath the dignity of science. The nation that could produce a Vatel and a Brillat-Savarin will never be in want of good cooks. In England or the United States the heroic suicide of the great Vatel, who ran himself through the body with his sword because he was fearful that the dinner ordered by his master would not be perfect, would have excited only mirth and ridicule. But in France his terrible fate caused as much profound sorrow as though he had been a general or a philosopher.

GAMBLING AT WIESBADEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Wiesbaden, Sunday, Aug. 23, 1857.

On landing at Bieberick we were assailed with that strange jargon of many tongues which is fast converting the borders of the Rhine into another Mediterranean. More French and English than German—but only German approaching to purity. It is no longer difficult for those who know either one of these languages to travel on the Rhine, since even the porters in blouse who mount your baggage to the carriage-top know enough of French and English to understand where to put it and to get a good fee for their labor. This mutually satisfactory result is due entirely to the influence of money, since on the railways, which are owned by Government, and are consequently monopolies, scarcely a conductor is met who attempts a sound beyond his native language; and yet one-half or more of the travelers on the express trains are foreigners. However, there is still another class of employes with whom the traveler comes in frequent contact on the great traveled routes of Germany, who obstinately refuse to speak any other than their mother tongue, and these are the coachmen. The German coachman sometimes knows a word of French; but he is far from possessing the *esprit* of the Paris coachman, and by way of compensation is more honest. I was surprised to find that the Germans spoke more frequently and better the French than the English; but this fact I imagine is only observed on the great routes of travel where the French is the most universal tongue, and does not hold good, especially in the literary centres. The French language in all civilized countries at the present moment as well as in many semi-civilized countries, is made an essential element of a good education; but the English is not; and the fact observed in German hotels, steamboats, and traveling agencies, among purely German employes, responds practically to the truth of the proposition.

Wiesbaden, a charming little city, capital of the Duchy of Nassau, is built at the foot of the mountains of Taunus, in a beautiful location, four miles from the Rhine. For a long time it has rivaled Baden-Baden successfully in the affections of the fashionable world, and the two reign as the great points of attraction for the Summer season. Hombourg has degenerated into what the French designate as a *tripot*, a mere gambling rendezvous. This needs qualification, however; Hombourg is simply more of a *tripot* than Wiesbaden or Baden-Baden. It is well to remark, at the same time, that if Hombourg has more tables and more professional players, the stakes are generally smaller.

Wiesbaden is a city of fifteen thousand inhabitants, and unites within itself, under the pretext of its medicinal springs, all the amusements and excitements of a great capital. Its thermal waters, the most celebrated of the *brunnens of Nassau*, are responsible, I fear, for more evils than they cure. Its reputation is not of to-day; remains of Roman baths, constructed in the time of the Cæsars, and of a castle which belonged to Nero, attest a renown that dates from antiquity.

The traveller who arrives at Wiesbaden for the first time will walk through its quiet streets, under its shady elms and sycamores, through its picturesque parks and lawns, and perhaps, like myself, find himself astonished at the universal calmness that reigns. In the winding, charming walks of the park he meets invalids lounging on the benches, or sauntering about, and all is still and quiet. He goes to the boiling, bubbling, all-healing spring, and there he sees people drop by, one by one, drink their glass, or two glasses, of the sea-sickening stuff, make a grimace more or less expressive of disgust and resignation, and pursue their way without a remark. He promenades around the *Kursaal*, respectably called the Conversation-House, (perhaps because no one speaks therein,) he sees the swans reposing on the bosom of the lake, quiet-looking people sipping coffee under the shade of the trees, children playing with toy-ships on the water; the air is mild, the sun shines brightly, the breeze is cool and refreshing, and he imagines he has found the elysium of calm happiness. But he sees men and women and children, passing leisurely into and out of the large and elegant *Kursaal*, and by curiosity he enters. Oh, then the scene is changed! He does not at first comprehend what he sees: the sudden transition bewilders him. He cannot comprehend in one breath the calm loneliness without and the hell within. The close approximation of such extremes startles his equanimity and shocks his senses. He wonders how such a hell could have been planted here—an infection in the midst of health-seeking invalids. He tries to trace the ideas of affinity that presided over so monstrous a conception in the interest of hygiene. It breaks up all his notions of the fitness of things, and he wonders who are the people upon whom he has fallen!

It is but 11 o'clock in the day, and already the four tables of the *Kursaal* are surrounded by a speechless and almost motionless mass of men and women. Two of these tables are for roulette, the other two for the deeper game of *rouge-et-noir*. The tables are long and wide. The first circle of players are seated; the second and third circles—for the *rouge-et-noir* tables have more than one circle in "the gallery," as it is called—stand up. All eyes are bent eagerly upon the table; no man regards to the right or left, even to see who elbows him. Around each of the *rouge-et-noir* tables there are fifty or sixty persons, one-fourth of whom are women. In the middle of the table, two on each side, sit the *croupiers*, or bankers. Before them are arranged their piles of money—notes of France and Germany, double Fredericks, Napoleons, five-franc pieces, double florins, and florins. On both sides of the middle space where the bank is deposited, there are intersecting angular lines, and on one side a small red square, and on the other side a corresponding black square—*rouge-et-noir*. Players throw down their pieces of money, which are placed by means of little long-handled rakes on the lines or intersections of lines, or on the *rouge* or *noir*, according as they wish to bet, each position on the table gaining a different sum. The money is all in place, and then eight or ten cards at choice are turned up by one of the bankers, and the result is declared. The board is quickly cleared, by the scrapers, of the thousands of francs that were lost, another shower of money covers the angular lines and the *rouge-et-noir*, the same number of cards are again played out, again the little rakes clear the table, and again another shower of money falls, all day long, with the same regularity and almost with the same rapidity, that I have here described it.

The eternal clinking of money is one of the most fearful features of this scene. Add to this the staring, totally absorbed, avid looks of fifty individuals—so absorbed, so avid, that even the bankers do not turn their heads to the right or left to see with whom they are winning or losing, and you have a scene that does not belong to the civilization nor the midst in which it is found. There is no such pandemonium this side the river Styx. The startling silence of the betters, and the horrible clinking of the money, which resounds loudly in the large hall, strike the senses of a novice with fearful effect. The rapidity with which the bankers rake in or throw out the money, the apparent confusion that reigns over the game, turn his head completely.

But who are these individuals so absorbed in the secrets of *rouge-et-noir*. They are Princes and Generals, Princesses and ladies, millionaires and speculators, father and son, mother and daughter, with here and there a professional gambler. They are the few of that class of individuals, found in every community, whose passion is this particular kind of excitement, and who seek this central rendezvous, because here their passion is most largely gratified. They are respectable looking men and women, at home are the flower of society, and bear names that resound largely in the land. The majority of the old men we see here to-day are Russians; they are betting largely, and the bank is in a vein—it is winning. The sums raked to the centre of the table are fabulous. Even the bankers cannot resist a smile, although it is their business never to change countenance.

But do they always gain? Always in the end. The sum left annually at the *Kursaal* of Wiesbaden by foreigners is 300,000 florins. The chances allowed the bank against the players is 15 per cent. This advantage is fixed by the Government, and in return for it the owners of the *Kursaal* are taxed enormously to keep up the grounds, bands of music, and other attractions for visitors. Fifteen per cent. is just large enough an advantage to permit a player to make an occasional happy run on the bank, but to make him inevitably the loser at the end of the season. These facts are as palpable to the players as figures and the commonest common sense can make them; they know the chances of the game exactly; they know that the proportion of gainers is but one out of ten; but these do not avail to withdraw them from the temptation. This explains in fact why so few professional gamblers are engaged in the game; the players are mostly wealthy men, who have money to lose in the gratification of an absorbing passion.

The bank does not cheat—in fact, cannot cheat. The players grumble at imaginary combinations which they charge upon the bank in connection with the two discretionary cards, which the banker is allowed to turn up; but these combinations, if attempted, would be sure to be broken in upon by betters placing their money on the winning figures; so that it seems impossible that the bank can cheat successfully. It must rely solely upon its 15 per cent. legal advantage, and upon the intelligence and honor of its *croupiers*. These latter may cheat by means of stool-pigeons; but they cheat the bank only and not the public, and that is the affair of their employer. The cards used never serve but once; they are brought in bearing the seal of the Government, and are thus opened in packages before the players. They are already shuffled, and are turned up by the dealer just as found. As soon as turned up, they are pushed into a hole in the middle of the table, and at night a government officer destroys them. They are slightly smaller than the ordinary card, very thin, and cheaply got up.

At Weisbaden the bank puts on each table, at 10½ o'clock in the morning, at the moment of commencing, the following sums: 50 bills of 1,000 francs, 50,000 francs; 1,000 double Fredericks, 42,000 francs; 1,000 Napoleons, 20,000 francs; 1,000 double florins, 4,200 francs; 500 florins, 1,500 francs. Total, $24,250; or, for the four tables, $97,000. The game then commences, and does not cease till 11 o'clock at night, when the police enter and close the establishment. The bank may not cease to pay so long as its money holds out, and as it is nearly always the gainer, the necessity of a stoppage during the day is very rare. This year but one bank has been exploded by the lucky players—that of Spa. Weisbaden and Baden-Baden have gained largely, and Hombourg is far from a break.

The majority of players follow a system more or less delusive. Each of these has before him a card in blank lines marked R. (*rouge*) and N. (*noir*,) and a black-headed pin—a touching kindness on the part of the bank, of which the player's fingers preserve no grudge, from the moment that they find employment in raking in the money of the bank. With these pins they prick holes in the blank lines on the cards at the end of each deal, so as to keep the run of the game, or of the series, as it is called, and thus follow out their system.

A habit prevails of organizing companies in distant cities and charging a distinguished player to play for them. Thus the present year M. de Varennes, a gentleman who gained last year on his own account 400,000 francs at Hombourg, and lost it all again in one sitting, is playing enormous sums for an association at Berlin; he is gaining.

To-day a Russian general threw a bill of a thousand francs on the *noir* without sitting down; he gained and left the whole four thousand francs. Then he threw three thousand on the *rouge*, fell into the series, gained thirty-nine thousand francs, and played no more. He had his hat full of bills.

The Prince Stourdza, of Wallachia, who has just arrived, paid his *début* at the table with a loss of 60,000 francs.

There is here a handsome woman, yet young—she attracted my attention the moment my eyes fell upon the table—who is an incessant and a successful player. Her name is Madame Bierchpheiffer—I believe that is the orthography,—and she already occupies a prominent place in the literary world of Germany, as an author of romances and comedies. She invariably played high, and had a most formidable pile of gold before her on which to operate.

The aged Countess de Kisseleff plays the whole day long. When she loses she makes a grimace that would do honor to the *Pierrot* of our Funambules.

M. de Rothschild was here a few days ago, but a bank that only had a bottom of a hundred thousand dollars was no temptation to him: *he* plays with kings and governments.

There is a young man here, who has not at all the air of having been born with a golden spoon in his mouth, who came to Wiesbaden with very little money, and commenced by gaining very small sums. Then he fell into a series, and carried off a sum of 200,000 francs! He went to Ems and lost a great part of this, returned here again, and is now regaining his lost money. Each of his last two sittings gave him a return of 30,000 francs. He plays a game of fantasy, and plays it with a *sang froid* which even a millionaire might be proud of. He has bought himself a carriage and horses.

Nothing so much disturbs the equanimity of the bankers of the *Kursaal* and the doctors of the thermal springs as a death or a funeral. When a man at the end of his resources is seized with the fantasy of blowing his brains out, or when an individual quits this world in a less noisy manner, he is interred, if possible, between two days, without the sound of the church-bell or the chanting of the *requiem*, and the procession is conducted out of the city so as not to frighten the living. There is a certain spring in France, even, where no one ever dies, because the doctors take the precaution to evacuate all doubtful existences upon their neighbors of another spring. So these doctors say that at their spring people never die; *they have to move away to die.*

One day a poor devil, at the end of the materia medica, hydropathy included, was about to die. The doctor wanted to turn him over to the rival spring in a neighboring department.

"No," said the man, "it's no use; let me die here in peace."

"Die!" cried the doctor. "No; you will not die. People don't die here!"

And he bribed the family, who were poor, to transport the dying man to a grave elsewhere.

Malakoff.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

The New Cabinet—Another Dictatorship—Symptoms of Another Revolt at Colima—Dispersion of Rebels at the South—Eighty Robbers Shot at Tepic—Deplorable Condition of the Country—The Yucatan Revolution—Attempted Assassination of an American at Mazatlan—Statement by the only Survivor of the Crabbe Expedition, &c., &c.

We have received full files of Mexican papers to the 17th ult., inclusive, brought by the steamship *Texas* to New-Orleans.

As already announced by telegraph, the following is President Comonfort's new Cabinet:

Señor Fuertez, Minister of Foreign Affairs; Juarez, Minister of the Interior; Ruiz, Chief Justice; Payno, Treasury.

The first great question for the deliberation of Congress was whether extraordinary powers would be granted to the President. The matter had been discussed in private, and it was expected would soon come up in open house.

The latest news from the disturbed district of Colima is contained in the following letter, dated Oct. 5:

Since the departure of Col. Calderon with his cavalry from this city, the 7th regiment of the garrison has shown symptoms of revolt. Arms have been freely dispersed to the people for the formation of a National Guard. The greatest enthusiasm prevails, and even foreigners have volunteered to assist in keeping order. We want a more efficient man than General Nunez. He is not considered a man of sufficient force.

We learn from the South that the road is now entirely free from robbers and pronunciados. Tixtla and Chilpancingo were occupied by Government troops, and Gen. Alvarez, with a large force, had gone to Chilapa, where the revolutionists were reported to have congregated in great strength. It was believed that the revolutionists would soon be used up. They had been utterly defeated at Tixtla and Chilpancingo. In the latter place, twenty-three robbers had been hung. The road from Mexico City to Acapulco was at last considered safe for traveling, but there was yet no mail connection beyond Iguala.

Advices from Tepic of the 20th ult., state that Col. Echagaray, having learned that Losada's force consisted of upwards of 500 men, had returned to Tepic, and was awaiting reinforcements from Guadalajara. The 90 to 100 robbers, who were threatening San Blas had entered the place and sacked the town, doing great damage.

Tepic still continued in a great state of excitement and alarm, it being impossible to understand perfectly the movements of Losada and his band.

All possible preparations had been made for the defence of the place, and the money and the valuables of the people had generally been removed or secreted.

Still later advices from Tepic (Oct. 3) state that the place had become more quiet. Losada, with his band of robbers, retired from the vicinity on hearing of the approach of the troops from Guadalajara. Notwithstanding their rapid retreat a portion of the troops encountered him, and after a short engagement eighty of the robbers were taken prisoners. As the Governor had given the troops liberty to execute summary punishment, the prisoners were at once shot. Losada had gone, with the surviving members of his force, into the Sierra.

The Mexican *Extraordinary*, in its issue of Sept. 17, presents the following deplorable picture of the condition of the Republic:

The powers of endurance of this poor country are being strained to an extent that we guarantee no one ever before believed she could endure. Day by day the prospects become more gloomy. If to-day we have simple robberies, to-morrow we have robberies and assassinations. To such a pitch has this state of things come that we find the channels of commerce congealed, whilst the country is not disturbed by a foreign war—whilst our country is free from commercial panics—whilst a demand exists to a large extent—simply by the insecurity of the roads from thieving bands. The ancient annual fair of San Juan has this year been given up from this cause. Travel is in a like manner disturbed. No one can take the road for ever so short a distance without the fear of being robbed, insulted or murdered before he has reached his journey's end. A robbery has just occurred of the most daring and outrageous character, on one of the greatest thoroughfares of the city, which makes every one here fear to stir abroad. The most sagacious are lost in their speculations as to how the present rule of robbers is to be brought to an end. The Congress, although a month has now elapsed since, according to the Constitution, their functions commenced, has not yet proposed any plan for the remedy of the present evils. President Comonfort, by the inaction of that body, is left powerless to do aught. In this way the government of the nation for the time goes on. A legislative body divided in itself, and a nominal head of the nation without power. And in the meantime the Indians and robbers are rioting in ruin in the northern and frontier States, the robbers and revolutionists in the central States, and the Indians in the extreme south.

A correspondent, writing from Laguna on the 29th Sept., says, with reference to the Yucatan rebellion and the condition of affairs in the Island of Carmen:

The news from the interior of the State is of the most alarming and horrible character. The Government, in order to collect in one centre all the troops which could be disposed of, retired those stationed at the city of Tekax, which being left defenceless, was attacked by the Indians, and the slaughter of 400 persons of both sexes and all ages was the consequence. The civil war which now rages with all its fury is opening the road to Indian dominion in the country. The work of incendiaries has begun anew in the city, and if not quick and efficient remedy is put, I can't imagine to what extent we will have to lament this and other misfortunes. Every one trusts here that President Comonfort will take some energetic steps to put a stop to this miserable state of affairs, and that he will particularly turn his eye to the necessity of adopting some wise course with regard to this island and the importance of its separation, in a political point of view, from the rest of the State, for the purpose of quelling at once the revolutionary propensities which pervade all classes of society among our neighbors.

The *Extraordinary* commenting on the massacre above-mentioned, says:

As is clearly shown, the Central Government is unable to sustain there a sufficient force to keep down revolutions, and to protect the homes of the citizens from sack and pillage by the Indians. The murder of four hundred persons lately in cold blood is sufficient evidence of this. And can we hope for a much better state of things in time? We fear not, under the embarrassed condition which Mexico must find herself for many years. If Mexico cannot keep Yucatan quiet and protect its inhabitants from massacre, is it not right for her to dispose of that territory? We make this suggestion because the territory is worthless to Mexico as her property, *but could doubtless be sold to the United States for a large sum of money.*

A correspondent of the Mexican *Extraordinary*, writing from Mazatlan, on the 21st of September, gives the following account of an attempt to assassinate an American:

During the very rainy afternoon of the 16th four men entered the store of an American, Mr. Charles Wooley, a jeweler and watchmaker, and requested him to permit them to take temporary shelter. Mr. Wooley assented and continued to read the book he was engaged in perusing when the men entered—the store is at the same time Mr. Wooley's sitting-room. In a short time one of the four men came around the counter with a knife in his hand, and saying to Mr. Wooley, "*Ahora c——o veras*," and attacked him. Mr. Wooley finding himself without arms was forced to fight his way with his hands to his bedroom, where his pistols were; and, in spite of the four men rushing on to him, throwing him down at one time, and wounding him severely in different places, he succeeded in reaching a pistol and fired at one of the scoundrels, the ball, however, striking the wall, owing to a blow on Mr. Wooley's arm, dealt very adroitly at the moment of firing. The report made the assassins run, and only one of them was captured by the guard of the Custom House opposite; and though identified by Mr. Wooley, and being stained with the yet wet blood of his victim, has denied, and yet denies, ever having seen Mr. Wooley. It therefore remains to be seen whether his denial will save him. Mr. Wooley is doing well.

The same correspondent also writes:

On the 14th arrived here Charles E. Evans, the only survivor of the Caborca affair. His deposition, sworn to before the United States Consul, has, I understand, been forwarded to the proper quarters; and the matter having thus been put on reliable record, which may form the basis of future diplomatic interference, I refrain from communicating or commenting upon what Mr. Evans declares in relation to the whole unfortunate affair.

The *Extraordinary* says that the 11th article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo is to be again discussed by Mexican claimants for spoliations on the frontier. A notice is given, by the acting Minister of Relations, for all claimants to hand in their accounts.

Mr. Joseph Nelson, a native of West Point, N. Y., died in Mexico City on the 11th ult.

The London Press.

From the London Saturday Review.

In the history of the British Press three names stand conspicuous, those of James Perry, of the *Chronicle*, the late Mr. Walter, of the *Times*, and Daniel Stuart, of the *Post* and *Courier*. The history of Perry is curious and interesting. He was born at Aberdeen about a hundred years ago. When a lad, he came in search of employment to London, and in hopes of gaining a livelihood, wrote short articles in prose and verse, which he placed in the box of the *General Advertiser*. One day he presented himself at a bookseller's, to ask for occupation, when the bookseller, pointing to a paper he had just been reading, said, "What a pity it is you cannot write an article like this." It was Perry's own: he claimed the authorship, and the bookseller, who was a part proprietor of the *General Advertiser*, immediately engaged his services. He had soon an opportunity of showing the novelty of his thoughts and the greatness of his resources for conducting a journal. At the time of the trial of Admiral Keppel, he went himself down to Portsmouth, and sent up daily matter enough to fill seven or eight columns. No one had ever before attempted anything of the sort, and the circulation of the *General Advertiser* immediately rose to an excess of many thousands over its previous sale. After one or two intermediate engagements, Perry became editor of the *Gazetteer*, and in that capacity achieved another triumph, which introduced quite a new era into English journalism. It was the custom of the newspapers of the day to send only one short-hand writer to report the Parliamentary debates. It was thus impossible to give more than a very meagre skeleton of what had been said. The *Chronicle* was, however, in advance. Its proprietor and editor, Woodfall, possessed an extraordinary memory, and by attending the debates in person, and working all the following day, he managed to publish in his paper, which appeared in the evening, a tolerably faithful *resumé* of the debate. Perry immediately struck out an improvement which seems obvious enough, but which, like most improvements, required at the time it was made considerable boldness to devise and execute. He sent several reporters to the House, who relieved each other in turns, and thus the debates were published in the morning. The *Chronicle* was eclipsed; and Perry, having almost ruined it, bought it in 1789. After he entered on the management of that journal, with the success of which his name became bound up, he introduced two other changes of importance. As his reputation had resulted from the revolution he had made in the system of reporting, he sought to perpetuate the effect he had produced, and engaged a permanent staff of reporters. He also separated the general management of the paper from the task of filling its columns with original matter. His success was great and constant, and he was the first of what we may call the modern order of journalists.

Stuart, the founder of the reputation of the *Morning Post*, introduced variations on Perry's method of management. In one direction his arts were of a lower character, for he was the great author of attractive headings, of the introduction of staring capitals, and the use of graduated type. But he carried much further than Perry the system of seeking coöperation in the contributions of eminent literary men of his day. Mackintosh, Coleridge, Southey, Wordsworth, and Charles Lamb, were all numbered in his list of writers. He was only prevented from attaining a great success by his early success provoking enemies. The liberal opinions of the paper displeased the Court, and directions were given to buy up all the shares in the property that could be purchased. The plan answered its purpose, and Stuart was superseded by a hostile proprietary.

The *Times* owes its position to the extraordinary energy and the good sense of Mr. Walter. He succeeded his father in the management of the paper in 1803. His first task was to free himself from the burden of a connection with the Government of the day. The Ministers were provoked, proceeded to annoy him in every way in their power. He had organized a vast correspondence to give the public full reports of the Continental wars. The Government ordered the packets addressed to the *Times* to be seized and delayed at the port to which they were brought, while those addressed to the Ministerial papers were allowed to pass. Walter complained, and he received in reply an offer to put him on a footing with his rivals if he would acknowledge this as a favor entailing a corresponding obligation to support the Government. He refused. His spirit rose with the occasion, and he determined to be completely independent. He got his own ships, carriages and couriers. The expense was enormous, but so well was he served, that he often anticipated the Government in receiving intelligence. The *Times* announced the capitulation of Flushing forty-eight hours before the news was received from any other source by any one in England. But the organization of a vast system for the publication of foreign intelligence was not his only triumph. He introduced the use of steam into printing. Even from so early a date as 1804, he was convinced of the possibility of substituting mechanical for hand labor, and he secured the services of an engineer named Martyn, who worked with the greatest secrecy, as the printers had threatened that they would destroy any machinery that might be erected. Mr. Walter was for a long time unsuccessful, but at last, in 1814, two Germans, named Kœnig and Bauer, offered to construct the requisite machinery. They completed their task, and then, frightened at the vengeance which they apprehended from the workmen, they disappeared. But Mr. Walter was not to be intimidated. He discovered the fugitives, and induced them to put the machinery in operation. One morning the printers were told that they must wait before beginning their work, as important foreign news was expected. At six o'clock Mr. Walter entered the printing-room with a copy of the *Times* in his hand, and informed his men that it had been printed by steam.

To many of our readers these are old stories, but they deserve to be constantly repeated, that successive generations of newspaper readers may know something of the history which has prepared the way for the high-class daily papers of the present day. The double sheet which is laid on the breakfast-table, full of a *verbatim* report of a debate which only ended five or six hours before, of news from every civilized country, and of brilliant leading articles embodying the latest novelty in the fluctuations of public opinion, is the result of the labors of years, and preëminently of the labors of a few resolute and enterprising men. And the history of the English press illustrates more remarkably than anything else, perhaps, the fact that nations are free because they contain individuals who are not to be put down. The English Government, in its conduct towards Mr. Walter, acted precisely as any of the Continental Governments would do. The probability was that the individual would succumb. But Mr. Walter was not intimidated. He did not go off into the short-sighted and short-lived opposition of scurrilous and abusive writing. He set to work and beat the Government with weapons perfectly fair and legal. They would not forward his letters, so he forwarded them himself. The existence of such men has acted as a powerful check on the successive Governments of England. At the end of the last century, and at the beginning of this, England was approximated, in a degree scarcely credible now, to one of the milder despotisms of the Continent. But there were always a certain number of individuals who refused to be under subjection to Government, and it was because they offered a continual, orderly, and strenuous resistance that a spirit of liberty was kept alive.

The history of the American Press is not very interesting. On the other side of the water the struggle has been wholly financial. The aim has been to discover the lowest possible price at which a paper will pay. Until 1833 the leading daily journals of New-York cost six cents. In this year a great experiment was made, and papers were published at one cent. The first attempts were unsuccessful, but a more fortunate effort was made to establish journals at two cents. After the two cent journals had secured their footing, another effort was made to start a one cent paper, and this time the most signal success attended the undertaking. The truth is, that the American Press is still in its infancy, and we need not, therefore, bestow much attention upon it. It has not passed that stage when, to nine-tenths of its readers, or even to a larger proportion, the advertisements are all in all, and it cannot attain any real importance until America possesses a large leisure-class, educated, and desirous of a first-rate paper. This class is in the process of formation, and accordingly the American Press gradually improves, and rises to a higher level. It is one of the greatest omissions in M. Clarigny's volume, that he takes no notice of the New-York Times, the newest, the ablest, and the most respectable of the journals of America. But, considerable as is the advance that has been made, American journalism, like American society, is still very young. It is because England is an old country, with stores of accumulated wealth, that high-class journals can here maintain their ground in spite of all opposition.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

From the Atlantic Monthly.

Whene'er a noble deed is wrought,
Whene'er is spoken a noble thought,
Our hearts, in glad surprise,
To higher levels rise.

The tidal wave of deeper souls
Into our inmost being rolls,
And lifts us unawares
Out of all meaner cares.

Honor to those whose words or deeds
Thus help us in our daily needs,
And by their overflow
Raise us from what is low!

Thus thought I, as by night I read
Of the great army of the dead,
The trenches cold and damp,
The starved and frozen camp,—

The wounded from the battle-plain,
In dreary hospitals of pain,
The cheerless corridors,
The cold and stony floors.

Lo! in that house of misery
A lady with a lamp I see
Pass through the glimmering gloom,
And flit from room to room.

And slow, as in a dream of bliss,
The speechless sufferer turns to kiss
Her shadow, as it falls
Upon the darkening walls.

As if a door in heaven should be
Opened, and then closed suddenly,
The vision came and went,
The light shone and was spent.

On England's annals, through the long
Hereafter of her speech and song,
That light its rays shall cast
From portals of the past.

A lady with a lamp shall stand
In the great history of the land,
A noble type of good,
Heroic womanhood.

Nor even shall be wanting here
The palm, the lily and the spear,
The symbols that of yore
Saint Filomena bore.

Military Antecedents of Major Deas.

St. Louis, Mo., Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: I send you the military history of Major Deas, the officer your correspondent at Washington has done such gross injustice to. I merely send this, trusting you will insert it in your paper, to let the public know that the Major is *not* a "young and inexperienced officer," and also out of respect to the Major, who is a whole-souled and worthy man.

The inclosed is taken from *Gardner's Military Dictionary*. Yours with respect, C.

George Deas—(Pen.) Second Lieutenant Fifth Infantry, Aug. 1, 1838; Adjutant, Dec. 1840 to 1846; First Lieutenant, Nov. 1845, distinguished in battles of Palo Alto and La Palma; Assistant Adjutant-General, (rR. Capt.) Dec. '46; Captain Dec. 9, 1847, and relinquished, rR. in line, bvt. Major "for gallant and meritorious conduct in battles of Contreras and Cherubusco," Aug. 20, 1847, (Aug. 1848;) distinguished in battle of El Molino; and distinguished in battle of Chapultepec.

The Wilson Industrial School for Girls—A Worthy Charity.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you give place, in the columns of your journal, to an appeal in behalf of the "Wilson Industrial School for Girls?" This Association would most earnestly entreat some of your lady readers, who may have two unoccupied hours any morning or afternoon during the week, to devote them to the instruction of some of the many children who assemble in their buildings, No. 137 Avenue A, near Tenth-street. Already is the average attendance larger than during the Winter months last year, and what may be expected during the same months this year? The Association would suggest that cast-off clothing, suitable for men, women or children, would be most gratefully received by them, and the donors may feel assured it will be judiciously appropriated, as the Visiting Committee, by frequent intercourse with the families under their charge, possess more than ordinary facilities for ascertaining their need. And as the Association is, also, in need of pecuniary aid to meet the increasing demand upon them at this time, they hope that some in the enjoyment of comfortable homes and firesides will remember the little suffering creatures provided for by this Institution, and by timely contribution increase a treasury devoted to so merciful a charity.

It is needless to urge the claims of Industrial Schools; all who reside in the City of New-York know the need of them, and it is only necessary to add that *this* Institution is supported *solely* by the efforts of the members of the Association.

Anything left at No. 137 Avenue A, in the care of the Matron, will be gratefully received by the ladies of the Association. If more convenient, money or clothing may be left at the residences of the officers:

Mrs. Charles Abernethy, No. 14 East Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. Richard Bigelow, No. 7 East Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. John L. Mason, No. 232 Fourth-street.
Mrs. Vincenzo Botta, No. 45 Ninth-street.
Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts, No. 107 Fifth-avenue.
Mrs. Jasper Grosvenor, corner of Twenty-eighth-street and Fifth-avenue.
Mrs. Edward Bayard, No. 6 West Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. Sherman J. Bacon, No. 33 East Twenty-first-street.
Mrs. David Hall, No. 18 West Twenty-ninth-street.
Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, No. 5 East Fourteenth-street.
Mrs. John Van Vechten, No. 25 West Forty-first-street.

Ten Thousand Sewing Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Press of this City has spoken earnestly and urgently, in behalf of the thousands of shop girls who have been summarily deprived of the means of earning their daily bread, and various plans have been suggested for affording them the means of getting comfortably through the coming Winter. But, as yet, I have seen no practical method of giving them immediate relief. True, it has been suggested that citizens throw open their doors for the benefit of as many as they can respectively accommodate, but nothing has been done to inform the needy girls who of our citizens are ready to assist them—nor has any such person any means of knowing where to look for those who are in need of just such a friendly offer.

Now, I have a small family, and am blessed with a good home, but, unlike some others, who are no better off than myself, I have kept no servant girl—my wife preferring to do her own work rather than be at the mercy of a stupid servant. I do not feel able, nor do I propose to pay for a girl's services, nor would I accept gratis the services of such help as is to be found generally at our employment offices; but we can, without feeling the expense, give food and shelter, and a good social home, to any one in want of an asylum through the Winter, and who is worthy of confidence and friendship, so that she could be received into our family on terms of equality. All we ask is that she bear a good character, and that she feels disposed to assist in household duties. I am aware that persons can be found who would take this method of procuring servants for their board, but this would so speedily be detected by the girl that it would hardly be an object. I doubt not but there are several thousand families in this City who are similarly situated as myself, who know not where to find those who are in want of what they have to bestow.

I would suggest that a book be opened at the office of some charitable institution, where persons can register their names and address, and that public notice be given through the Press, and girls invited to come to the office and receive the address of those who come forward and register their names. I believe that this simple plan would thus provide an immediate home for our shop girls, who, it is to be hoped, will be needed by Spring in the various occupations by which they have heretofore earned an honorable livelihood. What charitable institution will move first in this matter? HUMANITY.

Maiden-lane, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

Corporation Accounts.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The book-keeping taught in our schools is very defective in the matter of Corporation accounts. It is almost always confined to mercantile or business transactions. Hence it is that so many companies, as well as governments, find it difficult to get accountants who understand corporation accounts. Bad book-keeping is a fruitful source of insolvency, extravagance, or worse, and the mania for small salaries to book-keepers will in time cure itself. The greatest and most successful institutions and commercial houses, make it a matter of principle to get the very best book-keepers, without regard to salary.

SECRETARY.

NEW-YORK CITY

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly Report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 24th day of October to the 31st day of October, 1857: Men, 85; Women, 73; Boys, 142; Girls, 101: Total, 401.* Adults, 158; Children, 243; Males, 227; Females, 174; Colored Persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abcess........ 1
Albuminaria & Bright's Dis'e of Kidneys.... 5
Aneurism..... 1
Apoplexy..... 5
Bleeding..... 1
Brain, disease of 1
Bronchitis..... 6
Cancer......... 2
Catarrh......... 2
Casualties...... 1
Cholera, Infant 6
Cirrhosis, Liver, 2
Comp. of Brain 4
Cong. of Brain.. 9
Cong. of Liver. 1
Cong. of Lungs. 7
Cong. of Kidneys 1
Consumption... 67
Convulsions, Infantile...... 24
Croup......... 11
Debility, Infant. 2
Diarrhoea...... 9
Dropsy......... 3
Dropsy in Head 13
Drowned...... 1
Dysentery..... 9
Epilepsy....... 1
Erysipelas...... 1
Exposure....... 1
Fatty Liver..... 1
Fever........... 1
Fever, Nervous. 1
Fever Remit.... 1
Fever, Scarlet.. 8
Fever, Typhoid 1
Fever, Typhus.. 7
Fracture....... 2
Heart, Dis. of... 8
Heart, Dis. of Valvular....... 1
Hooping Cough. 9
Inflam. of Bow.. 5
Inflammation of Brain......... 8
Inflam. of Liver. 5
Inflam. of Lungs. 27
Inflam. of Stom. 4
Inflam. of Throat 1
Liver, Dis. of... 2
Lungs, Dis. of... 2
Malformation of Heart...... 1
Marasmus, Inf. 42
Measles........ 6
Old Age........ 3
Palsy........... 3
Parturition, difficult........ 1
Premat. Birth.. 8
Rheumatism..... 3
Scrofula....... 2
Small-pox..... 7
Softening of the Brain...... 1
Sprue......... 1
Stillborn...... 26
Suffocation..... 1
Suicide....... 3
Teething....... 4
Tumor......... 1
Ulcer. of Lungs. 1
Ulcer. of Stom... 1

Total.................... 401

* Decrease this week—26.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

N. B.—It is a striking coincidence, and worthy of remark, that this week and the corresponding one of the past year, show the same amount of mortality—viz: 401.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to Oct. 30, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Oct. 23	159	87	246
Admitted to Oct. 30	24	21	45
Discharged, cured or relieved	26	16	42
Died	1	2	3
Remaining at date	156	90	246

Males, 216; females, 30. J. DANACH, Sup't.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.—Dr. J. J. HAYS read a paper before the Geographical and Statistical Society upon the above topic on Thursday evening. There was a full attendance, and a deep interest manifested in the subject. Dr. HAYS dwelt at length upon the various data going to prove the existence of this open ocean at the pole, the principal of which are recounted in Dr. KANE's work. Dr. HAYS announced that it would be his highest pleasure to set on foot, and lead to its successful termination, an expedition to demonstrate its existence and bring to light the interesting phenomena which would result from it. His plan is as follows:

The advantages possessed by this route are so closely alluded to, that I will quote from it, taking the liberty to add a few observations from my own experience.

1. Terra firma as the basis of operations, not however as a field for travel, but as affording a marginal belt of ice, always at certain seasons smooth and secure, and furnishing at all times a safe retreat for parties, and a sure foundation for depôt stations, at least to 82° 30'.

2. A due north line, rendered certain by personal knowledge of the coast.

3. The benefit of the land masses of Greenland, Washington, and Grinnell lands, to check the equatorial drift of the early break-up, thus obviating the difficulties PERRY encountered in his Spitzbergen foot-tramp.

4. The cooperation of the natives, who would furnish the party with dogs, sledges, and furs, in case of need.

5. A possible chance of finding an open-water passage through Smith's Strait, and Kennedy's Channel, by which access to the Pole might be made with a vessel.

6. Being in a line with the Greenland coast, with no large body of water to cross, the safety of the vessels need not be an object of serious consideration in pushing forward, escapes in boats to the South being always practicable, as proven by the experiences of Dr. KANE.

Dr. HAYS had a two years' experience of Arctic explorations with Dr. KANE, and is deeply imbued with his spirit.

JUMPED OVERBOARD TO ESCAPE GOING TO SEA—JOHN KETCHUM, a sailor, stole from one of his shipmates, and was arrested on Wednesday, and brought before the Tombs magistrate, who offered to let JOHN off provided he would at once go to sea. JOHN accepted the terms, and in company with an officer went on board a ship bound to Liverpool, which was lying in the stream. But JOHN had no idea of being sent away from the theatre of his favorite exploits so easily; accordingly, on Thursday night, while the attention of the anchor watch was diverted, he took a short piece of plank and throwing it overboard jumped after it, and was carried by the tide up the East River. When opposite the Fulton ferry, JOHN began to hallo for help, and his outcries attracted the attention of the pilot of the ferry boat *Fulton*, who called to his assistance a deck-hand, and, launching a boat, went out and picked JOHN off his plank and brought him ashore. He was thawed out in the engine-room of the ferry boat, and departed in peace. He told the pilot that he had accidentally fallen into the river while attempting to get on board his vessel, and had been swept away from the pier by the tide. The Police have been in search of the fugitive, who has done his landlord out of $20, and cheated justice, but up to the last accounts he was not found.

THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.—This Board met on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M. A communication from the Board of Councilmen, embracing their resolutions of the 6th of October last, was received, and laid on the table.

The following resolutions were adopted:

1. That in view of the importance of an early prosecution of work in the Central Park, and of the present condition of the laboring people in this City, this Board will sanction the employment of a suitable force for advantageous work whenever the necessary funds are furnished by the City authorities.

2. That the pieces of land of about two acres, near the Arsenal Grounds, five acres near the Eagan House, and the piece of land near the Bogardus House, as selected by the Committee for that purpose, be apportioned as nurseries of trees in the Park.

The Committee on Drainage and Sewerage presented communications, which were ordered to be printed.

The Superintendent of Planting was ordered to prepare the grounds for the reception of the trees.

The meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

BASE BALL—GOTHAM AND ATLANTIC CLUBS.—These Clubs contended on Friday at Hoboken, and a large crowd of people were present to witness the match. At the close of the ninth inning the game stood 24 for the Gothams and 19 for the Atlantics, the former winning by 5 runs. It had been arranged by the Presidents of each Club before the game commenced that no other match should be played this season between them.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, NOV. 2.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 43, 255, 298, 633, 439, 489, 178, 488, 490, 491, 492, 536, 45, 629, 583, 533, 104, 287, 656, 32, 22, 563, 119, 385, 621, 183, 619, 540.

COMMON PLEAS—There will be no trial term for November.

CASE OF MRS. WOODMAN.

Return to the Writ of Habeas Corpus—Confirmatory Affidavits—Tender Epistles of Mrs. W. to the Relator.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—OCT. 31.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The proceedings in this extraordinary case were resumed to-day before Judge ROOSEVELT. Mr. BUSTEED, who appeared for Gardner Furness, the relator, asked the Judge what decision he had arrived at on the application made by counsel on the previous day, for an order to obtain admission to Mrs. Woodman, in the Lunatic Asylum at Flushing, where she is now confined. The Judge answered that, after consultation, he had come to the conclusion that no warrant could be discovered for any order by a Judge to compel anybody to admit any other person into his premises, whether at Flushing or anywhere else. It was proper to say, however, that Judge Mitchell, who had been one of the members of the conference, and who had stated that he was going to Flushing this morning, and was willing, if requested, to go to this Asylum, examine into the condition of this lady, and report the result to the Judge who had the *habeas corpus* case in charge, had been requested by him (Judge Roosevelt) to undertake that service, and would report to him on Monday morning. At the same time counsel could take any action now they wished. This arrangement with Judge Mitchell was not to be considered as operating as a postponement, unless counsel so desired.

Mr. Busteed asked the Judge to mark the order which he had handed him last night, and which he now refused to grant. His object in having it marked was to make it part of the record.

The Judge assented, and further remarked that counsel had the same right as any other person to go to that Lunatic Asylum, and if they were illegitimately obstructed, they had the same remedy as any one else would have under the circumstances. If, however, it were shown that this lady was of unsound mind, every Judge of the Supreme Court had power to decide what should be done with her, for, under the old Chancery practice, they had the custody of every person so situated in the State.

Mr. Brady, for the husband of Mrs. Woodman, said they were here to meet the specific question which was under argument at the adjournment on the previous day. He was prepared to show that there was no necessity, either in law or in fact, for the production of the woman in Court, and, having shown that, he intended to move for a long postponement.

Mr. Brady proposed to read the return and affidavits in support of it.

Mr. Busteed objected to the reading of either. The 46th section of the statute required, he said, that, save in case of sickness or infirmity, the party should be "brought before the Court." The section is as follows:

"Whenever, from the sickness or infirmity of the person directed to be produced by a writ of *habeas corpus*, such person cannot, without danger, be brought before the Court, the party in whose custody she is may state that fact in his return to the writ."

The next proceeding in order by the statute was this: "After that return is put in setting up this fact, the party brought up may deny any of the material facts set forth in the return, or allege any fact to show either that her imprisonment or detention is unlawful, or that she is entitled to her discharge." His point was this, that the party must be *brought up*, in the language of the statute, so that she might make return to that writ.

Mr. Brady said they meant to place themselves under the greatest possible restraint until the time arrived for characterising the proceeding on the other side as it deserved.

He did not wish to shock the moral sense of the whole community, to wound the feelings of this woman, and to lead to an exposure sure to gratify the scandal-mongers, if he could present the case in such a shape to the Judge as would enable him effectually to dispose of it without bringing her into Court and lending sanction to a proceeding so audacious, so flagitious and so base. If this could be done it would be fortunate, not only for his client and for this woman, but infinitely more fortunate for those who might attempt to manifest a great deal of courage now but would certainly show the craven in the end. The objection of the learned counsel was this, that they could not proceed to prove to his Honor a sufficient reason for the non-production of the party said to be held in restraint until that person was presented in Court. That would strike an ordinary mind as rather paradoxical. The argument was that they could not show that the woman must not be brought up here without bringing her up here.

Mr. Busteed said that was not his proposition. His objection was that they could not show it by affidavits.

Mr. Brady claimed that the fair result of the gentleman's proposition was just what he had stated it to be. It was a *reductio ad absurdum*. There was no authority for such a proposition. What species of evidence his Honor should receive was a matter to be exclusively submitted for his Honor's judicial discretion. Although his Honor might grant a writ, yet it was equally true that, when returned, if he could see that it was a case where no return should be made, he would dismiss it in a very summary way. It was known to be common for men of infamous character to sue out writs of *habeas corpus* for the release (for purposes which he need not specify) of abandoned women, confined as vagrants on Blackwell's Island; and the Judges had in such cases felt themselves called on to refuse the applications. When, in any case, it happened that the Supreme Court of the State of New-York or any of its Judges should be asked to convert itself into a pimp and pander and procurer for a lecher, this high prerogative of the writ of *habeas corpus* would not be permitted to be prostituted to any such purpose, but confined to the high and noble aim for which it was originally designed. Mr. Brady addressed himself to the argument based on the terms of the statute, and claimed that the law recognized the plain and striking truth that it was not possible in all cases, irrespective of sickness; and even, if possible, that it was not proper in all cases, to bring up the person named in a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. Busteed withdrew his objection to the reading of the return.

Mr. Van Bergen then read

THE RETURN.

To Hon. James I. Roosevelt, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York:—The return of Allan McDonald to the writ of *habeas corpus* served on him on the 29th day of October, 1857, respectfully shows that he is the proprietor of a private institution called Sanford Hall, at Flushing, Queens County, for the treatment of nervous and insane patients, and he says:

1. That Caroline Woodman is in his charge as a patient.

2. That her husband, O. O. Woodman, of New-Orleans, on the 12th day of September last, brought her to the institution, and placed her in his charge, to be treated for nervousness and imbecility of intellect, induced by the long and continued use of opium and other stimulants.

3. That the said Caroline Woodman is still under medical treatment, and although she has somewhat improved in the above respects, her intellect remains still feeble.

4. That the said Caroline Woodman, yesterday, the 29th inst., informed the said McDonald that she has not in any way, since coming to the institution, communicated with Gardner Furness, the petitioner herein, or requested or authorized him to take measures for her release from the institution, and that she has made no communications to any person outside of the institution, except by letters directed to her husband, with enclosures also to her parents; she so stated to him, and to the best of his knowledge and belief such is the fact.

5. That at the time the said O. O. Woodman placed his wife in the institution, in giving a history of her case he stated in substance that Gardner Furness, the petitioner herein, had for some time exercised an influence over his wife prejudicial to their marriage relations, in various ways; and that from the statement made to him, he believes that the purposes to be answered by this application on the part of the petitioner, are of the most dishonorable character.

6. That under the circumstances, and in her present unsettled state of mind, she could not without danger, or still further unsettling her mind, be brought before the officer issuing this writ.

Oct. 30, 1857. ALLAN McDONALD.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Allan McDonald, of Flushing, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing statement, subscribed by him, is true, of his own knowledge, except as to the matters which are therein stated on information and belief, and as to those matters he believes them to be true.

ALLAN McDONALD.

Mr. Brady proposed to read the affidavits in support of the return.

Mr. Busteed objected.

Mr. Brady stated the objects for which he offered the affidavits.

Mr. Busteed asserted that no parallel proceeding could be found in the history of the law of this State, and proceeded to argue from the statute, from analogy, and from necessity, that it could not be here allowed. An attachment had been prayed for yesterday against that *Doctor* Macdonnell—that Æsculapius of the Nineteenth Century—who keeps an "insane" asylum for "nervous" people at Flushing. If the return made by him were true, and set forth sufficient cause for the nonproduction of the body, there was no occasion for affidavits. If the return were untrue, then the persons who would swear supplementarily would be partakers of the false oath of the original swearer, and no amount of oaths could possibly add strength to that which originally was defective and false.

Mr. Brady said that one of the reasons why he wished the affidavits read was to show that Mrs. Woodman was a married lady; that this Furness was not a relative; and that she herself had made a written request to suspend proceedings until the arrival of her father or brother.

Mr. Busteed said it was proper for him to state, on behalf of Mr. Furness, that if Mrs. Woodman were brought into Court and would state it as her desire that she should return to the care of Mr. Dr. McDonnell, at Flushing, until her father or her brother arrived; and if, in addition, she would write in their presence a letter to that effect and deliver it to the Judge, he (Mr. Busteed) would pledge himself and his associates, on the part of the relator, that no writ of *habeas corpus* to inquire into the cause of her detention would ever again be asked for by him. He would further state, in his place as counsel, that the only object of the issue of this writ was to relieve her from the vilest imprisonment, from the most loathsome incarceration in a damned dungeon of which a human being was ever made the victim. He regarded it as exceedingly improper in the learned counsel to assail the motives of the relator, or, what was of far more consequence, his character. He could tell the parties opposed that if there were craven cowards in this case it would not be exhibited on his (the relator's) side of the house. The return to the writ no where alleged a single thing aginst Mr. Furness, except that the keeper of this jail, the man who got one hundred dollars from the injured and infuriated husband, the *particeps criminis* in this unlawful imprisonment, believed that the object of Mr. Furness in suing out this writ, was an improper and unlawful one. Be Mr. Furness' antecedents in relation to Mrs. Woodman what they might—and he (Mr. Busteed) knew nothing of them and would know nothing of them in this case—the fact that he had the moral and the manly courage at the instance of this imprisoned woman, the victim of a brutal husband, of a bestial copartner in life—the fact that, in obedience to her plaintive and repeated appeals, he had the manliness to do this, would not set Gardner Furness back in the estimation of anything that wore the form of a man, and had beneath that form a manly heart and a brave bosom. True, it might lessen him in the estimation of the Mawworms of society, and even of the Aminidab Sleeks of the profession, but that should give him but little annoyance.

Mr. Brady said it was rather difficult for one who understood the whole history and nature of this case, as he did, to listen while such a gentleman as Dr. McDonald was compared to the brutal keeper of some damned dungeon in which a raving maniac was confined. He was an eminent man of high character, well-known in this community, who had devoted himself to one of the most beneficial objects which ever excited the heart or exertions of any human being. It was pretty difficult to hear abuse of the husband of this lady when we knew where it came from, but, at the same time, there was something due to his Honor's dignity in this case, and he (Mr. Brady) and his learned associate would endeavor to adhere strictly to the point suggested a few moments ago, and to indulge in no abuse or vituperation until the proper time arrived.

Mr. Brady then argued at length that the affidavits were admissible, and that the law did not absolutely require the production of the person to whom the writ referred.

The Judge decided to allow the affidavits to be read, and said that he should take care to ascertain whether this lady was of unsound mind, and if she were not, and it did not clearly appear that she was, she must be discharged, for the obvious reason that no husband or anybody else had a right to deprive her of her liberty. He would admit the affidavits on the point argued, and any other evidence that might be offered for the purpose of determining whether she should be produced or not.

Mr. Busteed excepted, and wished his exception to be noted down, in case he should deem it necessary to ask for a certiorari to remove the whole proceedings.

The Judge also decided that Mr. Brady had a right to appear for the husband of this lady, so far as the husband had any right in the matter.

To that Mr. Busteed also excepted.

Mr. Brady read the following affidavit:

AFFIDAVIT OF JOSHUA W. BARSTOW.

City and County of New-York, ss.—Josiah W. Barstow being sworn saith that he has been for nearly four years the physician of Sanford Hall, Flushing, where the abovenamed Caroline is now a patient; that deponent has seen her every day since she came here; that she is now somewhat better than on her admission to the Hall, but is yet in a weak and nervous condition, which is correctly described in the return signed by Allan McDonald and hereto annexed, and deponent concurs in the opinion therein expressed as to the impropriety of having her brought before the Judge in this proceeding; (that she has, at all times while in the institution, been treated with the greatest indulgence and kindness, and not associated with or placed near maniacs nor any persons who did or could disturb her comfort in any degree. Deponent further saith that he saw her last evening sign the paper requesting the postponement of this proceeding until the arrival of her father or brother from the South.)

J. W. BARSTOW.

Sworn this 31st day of October, 1857, before me, NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Busteed asked the Judge to strike out that portion of the affidavit which we have marked in parenthesis.

The Court refused. Exception noted.

Mr. Brady read the following

LETTER FROM MRS. WOODMAN ASKING A SUSPENSION OF PROCEEDINGS.

I, Caroline Woodman, hereby express my wish and desire that all proceedings relative to my release from Sandford Hall, be suspended until the arrival of my father or brother from the South.

CAROLINE WOODMAN.

State of New-York, Queens County.—On the 30th day of October, 1857, before me, personally came Caroline Woodman, who by me duly sworn, says that she executed the foregoing instrument.

SAMUEL WILLET, Justice of the Peace.

The annexed affidavit was also read:

AFFIDAVIT OF MR. MERRICK.

City and County of New-York, to wit.—Thomas B. Merrick, of said city, being duly sworn, says that he is a member of the firm of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, of said city, druggists; that deponent is well acquainted with Oliver O. Woodman, of New-Orleans, druggist, the husband of the above named Caroline, and has known him for twenty years past and upwards; that deponent's firm are the confidential business friends and correspondents of said Woodman; that said Woodman left New-York for New-Orleans on or about the 6th day of October, 1857; that before leaving here said Woodman explained to deponent that he had placed his wife in charge of Gen. McDonald, at Flushing, in consequence of her being in an excited, wandering state of mind; that she would be very comfortable there, and he hoped that the quiet of the place and the care of the physician might restore her in a few weeks to a better state of health, and early in November he intended to get her brother, or some member of her family, to come on for her and take her to her father's residence, which is in Mississippi, near Vicksburg; that the mother of said Caroline is also living in Mississippi, as deponent has been informed and believes.

Deponent further saith that he has had telegraphic communication with the husband of said Caroline Woodman, and that, as he has been informed through such telegraphic information, the brother of said Caroline has left his home for the express purpose of coming to New-York and taking her to the home of her parents; that said brother is now on his way to this City, and is expected to, and deponent believes will arrive here before the 8th day of November next.

And deponent further says that Messrs. Emerson & Prichard have been the legal advisers and attorneys of said Woodman for some years past at the City of New-York: that after the connection between Mrs. Woodman and Gardner Furness became public, said Woodman consulted and employed them as his counsel in relation thereto, and that this deponent immediately upon being informed that said Gardner Furness was attempting to get possession of Mrs. Woodman by means of a writ of *habeas corpus*, called upon said Emerson & Prichard and requested them to take charge of this matter on behalf of Mr. Woodman, and to employ additional counsel if they thought it proper.

That, as deponent has been informed and believes, Gardner Furness, aforesaid, is an unmarried man, in no way related to the said Caroline, and there exists between the said Furness and her husband the strongest hostility.

T. B. MERRICK.

Affirmed to before me, Oct. 31, 1857, D. HOBART, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Busteed moved to strike out the portions of the above affidavit which were hearsay, and also because the telegraphic dispatch was not appended to it.

The Court overruled the objections, but added that the affidavit would be strengthened by having the dispatch annexed to it.

Mr. Busteed very emphatically affirmed his belief that no such dispatch had ever been received, and asked that an order be made *instanter*, that counsel be allowed to see Mrs. Woodman for the purpose of preparing answers to these affidavits.

Mr. Brady said that the dispatch contained matter which, as counsel for Mr. Woodman, he would not be warranted in making known to the other side at this stage of the case. He objected to having Mr. Furness or any counsel see Mrs. Woodman until the adjournment was at an end. When her brother came he hoped in God that he (her brother) would properly resent the grievous wrong that had been perpetrated on his family, and every honest man would sustain him in it.

The Court inquired if this lady had any relatives north of the Mississippi?

Mr. Busteed—We are her counsel.

The Court—Are you her blood relatives?

Mr. Busteed—No, Sir. I was born in Ireland, and am first cousin to all the world.

Mr. Brady said he understood she had been residing at the house of Mr. Merrick for some time before Mr. Woodman left. But he believed she had no relatives in the North.

Mr. Busteed would state as an offset to that, that for three weeks she had been an inmate of the house of Mr. Furness, Sen. And as to this cousin-german, this Mr. Merrick, it was a matter of very little importance.

Mr. Brady—Nobody spoke of his being a cousin-german.

Mr. Busteed—Yes, Sir, I did.

Mr. Brady—Well, you are nobody. [Laughter.]

The Judge refused to grant Mr. Busteed's order Exception noted.

Mr. Busteed then read the following letters in answer to the affidavits of the other side:

Letters of Mrs. Woodman to Mr. Furness.

[Written October 21.]

I hope to post it soon.

MY DEAR—BABIE I wrote to you once or twice in New-York, but you did not answer the letters. Since then I have been kept in an insane asylum by Mr. Woodman, as he told me, "for revenge." He said "he would do all he could to make me miserable and injure you." He would not let my brother see me in New-York, or permit me to write to any member of my family. My brother called at Mr. Merrick's; I saw him through the window, but they told him I was not there. It would be impossible for me to tell you of his unkindness and cruelty to me. If I did not think it would please him I should, I am sure, have gone mad, as all the persons around me are raving. This is a private asylum, called "Sanford Hall," kept by General McDonald, Flushing, Long Island. Mr. Woodman told me "they would keep me as long as their board was paid," and, as he remarked, "it was a good place to punish persons." Of course it is a prison. He could not have taken me to a public institution, as you have to get a certificate from a physician, saying you are deranged. I begged and entreated of him to let me go home only to see mamma. He said, "No, he knew I would get a divorce." I promised him to do all he wished if he would only let me go home, but he would not. He left for New-Orleans two weeks ago. Here I am still, alone, miserable, and ill. Oh! for God's sake, Babie, help me to get away. Mr. W. left me but few clothes, and, of course, he took away all my jewelry; but I had money in the pocket of me dress which he did not know I had. It is quite enough to take me home. Will you help me to get out? We can walk in the back lawn with an attendant; it leads on the road; we also go to the village. Please come in a carriage, and meet me some place when I am out walking. Let me know, through the "Personals" in the *Herald*, (I see the papers every day,) if you have received this letter, and what day you will come. Address "Madeline." Oh, dear, dear Babie, do this for me; it is the last favor I shall ever ask of you. I am grieved, for your sake, that I have been so unfortunate. Now I wish only to die at home with my dear mamma. I am utterly and irrevocably miserable. You cannot imagine how I pine for home, or familiar faces. When I first came I almost starved myself to death; but I thought I would live for revenge. Mr. W. put me in a room with an attendant—no knives, or, rather, I had a spoon to eat my dinner with—afraid, I suppose, I should cut my throat. But now we can go out to walk outside the grounds. All letters are read. I am permitted only to write to Mr. Woodman; but this letter I shall post, I hope, in spite of all their vigilance. Do, for God's sake, Babie, help me to get away. It is so easy for you to take a carriage and drive out here. Meet me and take me to New York. I will get at once on the cars and go home. Once at home, Mr. W. never will trouble me again. Grant me this favor. I shall pray forever for your happiness. I shall never have again an opportunity of writing. This is my last hope. Oh! pity me, and try to get me away. I wish only to go home. I will never trouble you again. You may no longer love me, but still you can pity and feel for one who has suffered so much. I am unchanged and unchangeable. I have and can love but once. Please let me know if you have received this note. Oh, God! how I suffer! Adieu! May God be with you, dear, dear Babie! May you be happy. Think sometimes of one who can but wish she may still be yours, little Babie. Forgive me.

CARRIE WOODMAN.

SATURDAY, Oct. 24—Sanford Hall.

MY DEAR BABIE: To-day I saw your note; you cannot imagine the pleasure those few lines gave me; but still I am afraid all of my efforts will be of no avail; I posted the letter myself. When we left the Asylum it seems the matron told the attendant not to go to the village, but the lady who was with us said she would go, and we went. I was not so much blamed, but the doctor told me I should not go again, as Mr. W. had told him I knew a great many persons there; this is only an excuse, but I pretended as if I did not wish to go. No one suspects I posted a letter; no one saw me. At the back of the house there is a lawn which leads to a public road; near the gate is a Summer house where we have gone and spent an hour. If permitted to go out we can go there; it is quite easy to get away from the Summer-house or the seats. If you come in a carriage I can join you in a moment; on one side is the gardener's house; on the other the seats. The best time is from 11 to 12 in the morning, or from 2 to 3 in the evening. At one o'clock they dine, and of course we all have to be in. If permitted to go out to the grove we can stay two hours. If I can get out, and the weather is good, I shall be at that place on Monday and Tuesday; I cannot tell at what time, but in the morning if possible. In front of the Asylum there is a public road, but I am afraid I shall not be allowed to go out in front of the house. Rest assured I will do all I can to get out, I shall pretend to have the toothache, if all things fail, and perhaps I can then get to the dentist's, Dr Fredericks', near the depôt. Mr. Woodman will keep me here for revenge; he said you "had made many terrible remarks about me." He kept my trunks, and of course I have nothing you ever gave me. Thousands of thanks, dear, dear babie—may I say so? for the note. Oh! say something again, babie. Do you ever think of me? Do you love me, or have you forgotten me? How often I now think of your kindness to me—your goodness; I was so cross. Forgive me for all the trouble I have ever given you. Night after night I dream that we are once again friends, and with each other—as long, long ago. Will you get married? Oh! *mon Dieu!* I can see you now just as you always looked, when you said, "Who loves babie?" Will you do all you can to get me away? Here I shall die—it is so horrible. I will not trouble you, dear one, but go at once to the plantation to my dear mamma. Do not, I beg of you, let any one know I have written to you, (if I cannot get away,) as it would do me great injury, and I should be locked in a room with a horrid Yankee woman. Now I have some liberty, but then I should not be allowed to speak to a person. The lady who was out with us is now locked in her room. You cannot imagine what an awful place this is; the outside is quite elegant, but that is all. Do not forsake me; at once do something for me if you can, but be careful and never let any one know I have written to you until I am out. If I cried it would give them pleasure, as all the maniacs scream and cry. I hate them so much I would not look sad to save them from where they ought to be—the d——l. Doubtless you have spent the Fall pleasantly. Well, you ought to be happy. I would give the world to know all about you. To know you were happy would give me the greatest happiness; but I should hate, hate your wife, strange as it may seem, even if she did make you happy. You can say if you have received this note, as you did with the other; then I shall know if it was posted. I shall intrust it to one who lives out of the house, and if she takes it it will be the last. Oh, God! shall I never get away? Goodbye. I have given you all the information I can about the place. I suppose no one could see me, as Mr. Woodman told them he wished me to see only him and my brother, and he will take good care that I shall not see brother Cuddie. The express brought my carpet-bag. I write this to let you know that it must be known to some one that I am here. Do not let them know I have written to you. Dr. Bartoe has charge of the patients. Thousands of kisses and much love. Even if forgotten please get me away?

CARRIE WOODMAN.

P. S.—If I do not see you Monday or Tuesday tell me through the H when you will come again, and I will try again, but come on Monday or Tuesday if pleasant. Oh! to go what would I not do.

It being now quite late the Judge adjourned the case till Monday at 12 o'clock.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

A. A. Lowe et al. vs. Hugh Maxwell.—This was an action brought to recover back an alleged excess of duties levied by the defendant as Collector, upon goods imported by the plaintiffs from China at different times. By the statute, the amount of commisions paid is to be added to the invoice value. To these invoices were added commissions at 2½ per cent., and the duties calculated upon the amount thus arrived at. The plaintiffs claimed that the commissions in China were but 2 per cent., and brought this action to recover the amount of the duties paid on the difference, under protest.

The questions on the trial were whether the plaintiffs had paid these duties voluntarily, and whether the protest was made properly before payment.

The Jury found for the plaintiffs on both these points. The question of amount was not passed upon by the jury, but the amount is to be arranged at the Custom-House.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Griswold; for defendant, Mr. Joachimssen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

O. Walker et. al., Executors, vs. Garret H. Hendrickson.—Plaintiff to be charged the value of the mortgaged property on the 27th October, 1853. The amount to be deducted from the note in suit. Reference to ascertain amount.

Isaac M. Wright vs. Samuel Millbank.—Judgment for the plaintiff, with costs.

Peter G. Van Zandt vs. The Mayor, &c.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to answer.

C. H. Lilienthal vs. John Cornish.—Motion for injunction denied. Temporary injunction discharged.

Mary Williams vs. Ellen Foley et al.—Motion that deed be delivered, denied, and property to be resold upon terms.

Wm. Watt vs. Harrison G. Dyar.—Judgment for plaintiff, with interest at 5 per cent. and costs.

The American Exchange Bank vs. C. H. Smith.—Motion to set aside judgment; set aside with $5 costs.

John T. Metcalf vs. Horace V. Sigler.—Motion for a receiver granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 31.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Bosworth, Hoffman and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Jesse Hoyt vs. Henry Sheldon et al.—Ordered that the trial in this action was properly had at Special Term, and the appellant is entitled to be heard on his appeal.

Albert Storer et al. vs. Charles A. Coe.—Order modified so as to restore the injunction. Costs of appeal $10, to abide event of suit.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Oct. 31.

Before Justices Osborn and Connolly.

The Judges took their seats at 9 A. M. The prisoner's box was not as full as usual; Judge OSBORN said it was on account of the lowering weather of the past few days. Thieves appear to believe that property, like daguerreotypes, is taken best when the sun shines brightly—probably because the stars are then obscured; at least there were fewer cases of petit larceny tried at this session of the Court than have been on its calendar since the last "spell of weather," and had it not been for the long-winded cross-examinations of the shysters in one or two instances, the Court would have adjourned at an uncommonly early hour.

Catharine Dillon was an old offender, brought to the bar on a charge of stealing (Oct. 29) three bunches of zinc, value 75 cents, from John J. Blair. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, she's been tried here before. She was fined $10 and got off the last time. Catharine, we find you guilty of this offence, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for six months. We're sick and tired of trying your case.

James Saunders had committed an assault and battery on Henry Whitehead, whom he attacked about 10 o'clock in the evening, Oct. 28, near Tammany Hall. The Court adjudged him guilty and sentenced him to the City Prison for 15 days.

Rosanna Lynch was tried upon the complaint of Catherine Manahan, for an assault and battery alleged to have been committed Oct. 29. Catherine was placed on the stand. *Judge Osborn*—Go ahead. Kiss the book. What did she do to you?—The witness told her story in a very low tone. *Judge Connolly*—What? What did she do to you? You speak so low that I cannot hear what you say? *Judge Osborn*—She says she (the prisoner) cut her head with a tea-cup. After consultation, "Let her go" said Judge OSBORN.

Benjamin Madigan and Dennis Cunningham were the defendants in a complaint of assault and battery, made by Samuel Dean, alleged to have been committed Oct. 25. Madigan alone was placed at the bar; Cunningham had not been arrested. *Judge Osborn*—What did they do to you? *Witness*—They struck me on Sunday night. *Judge Osborn*—What did they do it for? *Witness*—I don't know, Sir; I suppose it was jealousy. *Judge Osborn*—Jealousy of what? *Witness*—I don't know, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—Belong to the same fire company, or anything of that sort? *Witness*—No, Sir. *Judge Connolly*—Both courting the same girl? *Witness*—No, Sir. The cause of the jealousy did not appear. The prisoner was fined $5 and set at liberty.

John Smith, Thomas Shields and Thomas Knox, sailors, were charged with committing a violent assault and battery upon Robert Williams, the boatswain of the ship *Webster*. That vessel was lying in the harbor, Oct. 24, and according to the testimony of Hiram Trott, the first mate, the prisoners were creating a disturbance on deck at 6 A. M., and he went up and tried to quell it. They assailed him, and Williams, the boatswain, interfered in his behalf, when they turned upon the latter and attacked him with various weapons, injuring him severely. At the conclusion of Mr. Trott's testimony the case was rested until the arrival of the complainant, who was not present. He did not come, and the prisoners were discharged. Judge OSBORN said there was a civil suit pending in the Marine Court, brought by the prisoners against the officers of the vessel, and this prosecution was probably brought as a checkmate.

James Hagan, it was proved, committed an assault and battery upon officer George L. Hall, of the Twentieth Precinct Police, Oct. 28. The officer did not want to press the charge and Hagan was permitted to depart. *Judge Connolly*—Now Hagan, we're going to let you go, because the officer wants it. At the same time we shall only suspend the sentence, and if you are ever brought here again you'll be punished.

Mary Connolly stole "2 men's shirts," the property of Austaina Weina, Oct. 28. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Mary, why did you steal these shirts? *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—She says she had no employment and nothing to give her children. *Judge Osborn*—Well, they couldn't eat shirts. *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—No, she thought she might realize something from them. *Judge Osborn*—Let her go. The complainant don't want to prosecute. *Judge Connolly*—Go, and when you are in want again go and beg.

Robert Mathews (colored) was brought to the bar, charged with committing an assault and battery on officer Francis L. Palmer, of the Eighth Ward Police, Oct. 27. It was alleged that the officer having arrested him, he turned upon him and struck him. The officer was ill and could not be present, so the case was adjourned to Monday.

Paul Lathrop, the hotel thief, whose arrest was mentioned in Saturday's TIMES, was next arraigned for trial. He put up at the Manhattan House, No. 7 Murray-street, on Tuesday, and on Thursday night took a black coat, with $10, the property of Thomas McKiven, from the rack in the hall, and packing it in his carpet bag was about to leave the house when he was arrested. A number of pawn tickets, dated at Philadelphia and Baltimore, were found among his effects. *Judge Osborn*—Where do you belong? *Prisoner*—At New-Orleans. *Judge Osborn*—I guess he's a traveller. As it's his first appearance we'll give him 3 months in the Penitentiary.

Geo. H. Miller, a boy in shabby garb, was found guilty of stealing some meat from Stephen Farren. *Judge Osborn*—You look as if you wanted taking care of. House of Refuge.

A noted character, whose appellation upon the papers was George Millen *alias* Jesus Christ, and who keeps a drinking place at No. 63 Leonard-street, was charged with an assault and battery committed on Charles Periers, Oct. 10. *Judge Osborn*—What do you say Judge? It's about time this chap was out of the way. He has given the Court trouble enough. We find him guilty; let him come here Monday for sentence.

Samuel Freeman (colored) went on board of Hudson barge No. 2, lying at the foot of Harrison-street, Oct. 28, and stole a canvass bag, for which William A. Smith demanded that he should be punished. *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—This chap requested me to say that he was never here before. *Judge Osborn*—Well, he's lucky then,—that's all. We'll give him a light sentence. *Agent S. P. D. Soc.*—We shan't need his vote on Tuesday, shall we? *Judge Osborn*—No. We find him guilty, and sentence him to the Penitentiary for three months.

Edward White, Patrick McCarty and William Gallagher, said to be "Dead Rabbits," were held on two complaints of assault and battery preferred by John McDonough and Michael Henry respectively. They were found guilty on both charges. A paper with numerous signatures was handed to the Judge in their behalf. *Counsel*—Judge Brennan knows them. *Judge Osborn*—Oh, Judge Brennan knows them, eh? *Judge Brennan*—(coming forward)—What's that, Judge? *Judge Osborn*—Oh, this man says you know these men. *Judge Brennan*—Well, yes, I know them. They bear a very good character. *Judge Osborn*—(to his associate)—Well, Judge? *Judge Connolly*—What shall we do? *Judge Osborn*—Do as you please. There's nothing but Patricks and Michaels on this paper. You know them, I don't. Do as you please. *Judge Connolly*—Some Barneys, too. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say? *Judge Connolly*—Fine 'em $5.

Anthony Stevens was found guilty of an assault and battery on Officer Thomas Crowell while in the discharge of his duty. *Counsel*—Oh, he didn't do anything, Judge. *Judge Osborn*—He caught hold of the officer's club and beat him with it; that's "doing nothing" with a vengeance. *Officer*—I don't know as he meant to do it. The Court suspended sentence.

James Hurly, George Andrews and William McGrath in one complaint and Elijah Barker in a second were charged with assaulting and beating Officer David C. Tilden, of the Eleventh District Police, Oct. 4. The officer said he heard a noise in Avenue C, between Ninth and Tenth streets, in the night-time, and went to see what the matter was. He found no one but a woman, Mrs. Barker, in the street, and asked her what the cause of the disturbance was. She told him it was none of his business, was impudent, he said, and apparently intoxicated and he arrested her. She screamed and the prisoners came to the rescue, seized the officer and said they would take *him* to the Station-house. Other officers arriving, the parties were taken in. *Judge Osborn*—Well, what do you say, Judge? *Judge Connolly*—I think this is one of those cases which the officers bring upon themselves. The prisoners were discharged.

Thomas Lewis (colored) was convicted of an assault with a knife and fined $50. He paid it promptly and departed with equal expedition. *Judge Osborn*—We want to help Flagg along in the City Treasury all we can.

Charles Carter was fined $5 for an assault and battery upon Mary Felly, Oct. 10. *Judge Connolly*—If you repeat this offense though, and it's brought before me, I'll send you to the Penitentiary.

Peter Barrett was found guilty on three different complaints of assault and battery, and fined $5 for each. He said he was drunk when he committed them and his wife was taking him home, and if he had not have been interfered with he would not have struck anybody. He paid his fine and left.

The Court adjourned at 11 o'clock A. M. to Monday 9 o'clock A. M.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times.*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in demand and are firmer. Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50; Pots, $7 25@$7 37½ ℔ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day 949 bbls., including 752 bbls. Pearls, and 197 bbls. Pots.

BARK—160 hhds. Quercitron, No. 1, were sold in Philadelphia during the week at $30 per ton.

COFFEE—Is quiet at drooping prices. Java, 16c. @16½c.; Maracaibo, 11c.@13c.; Rio, 10c.@11½c.; St. Domingo, 9½c.@9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 11¼c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Is sparingly offered, and purchased at about 12½c.@12¾c. cash, for Middling Uplands; 12¾c. @13c. cash, for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ℔ ℔. The stock here is unusually light, estimated at only about 1,300 bales, with very meagre current receipts. The stock in Baltimore is down to 100 bales.

FISH—Dry Cod are more sought after, chiefly at from $3@$3 50 ℔ cwt. Mackerel and Herring exhibit no important change.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour continues in pretty brisk request at higher and quite buoyant prices, especially for good low and medium grades. Sales 12,000 bbls.

Common to good Superfine State	$4 85@$5 00
Extra State	5 05@ 5 30
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 85@ 5 00
Superfine Ohio	5 00@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 15@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	5 75@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 50

Canadian is steadily improving. Sales 1,500 bbls. superfine to extra, at $5 25@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Southern Flour appears unaltered. The transactions include 2,600 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 25@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and nominal at $3 25@$4 60 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 25@$3 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2@$2 25 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat is brisker and dearer. Sales, 61,000 bushels, including ordinary White Canadian, at $1 26; ordinary to very choice White Western, at $1 24@$1 50; fair to good White Southern at $1 40@$1 45; good to prime Red do. at $1 25@$1 30; damaged Southern, at 90c.@95c.; and Red Western, at $1 01@$1 04 ℔ bushel. Corn is quite scarce, and is much wanted. Sales, 30,000 bushels, at 73c.@75c. for mixed Western; and 76½c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. No change in Rye. The sales of State Barley, since Wednesday, reach about 18,500 bushels, at 70c.@80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet, and languid, at 43c.@44c. for Western; 40c.@43c. for State; 35c.@40c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and 30c.@36c. for Southern, ℔ bushel.

Chicago Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 28.

	Receipts by Canal & R.R.	Shipments by Lake.
Flour, bbls	1,604	—
Wheat, bushels	85,723	143,276
Corn, bushels	5,445	15,501
Oats, bushels	3,708	—
Barley, bushels	1,591	—

Buffalo Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 30.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, bbls	10,078	1,065
Wheat, bushels	252,094	64,550
Corn, bushels	4,069	12,200
Oats, bushels	31,239	—
Barley	1,476	—
Rye	600	—

Oswego Breadstuff Movement, Oct. 29.

	Receipts by Lake.	Shipments by Canal.
Flour, barrels	477	1,103
Wheat, bushels	—	17,278
Corn, bushels	—	4,500

The quantity of produce known as being on the way from the Upper Lakes for Oswego, N. Y., includes 1,200 bbls. Flour, and 336,255 bushels of Wheat.

Toronto, C.W., Breadstuff Exports, from Aug. 1 to Oct. 20.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.
Total, in 1856	33,110	450,831
Total, in 1857	12,480	23,914
Decrease this season	20,630	426,919

The Toronto shipments, from Jan. 1 to Oct. 20, of the two years, have been as follows:

	Flour.	Wheat.
Jan. 1 to Oct. 20, 1856	123,695	910,377
Jan. 1 to Oct. 20, 1857	134,286	316,207

HAY—Sales 800 bales River at 55c.@70c., cash, ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Sales 17 bales, in lots, at 5c.@8c., cash, ℔ ℔. During the past week 250 bales old were purchased on private terms—part for export.

IRON—Quiet and nominal, most of the Pennsylvania manufactories having suspended operations for the present. The Philadelphia market is very unsettled, the demand there for Pig metal being confined to small lots at $22@$25, cash, ℔ ton.

LEAD—The last sale of foreign Pig was effected at $4 75, cash and fifteen days' credit, ℔ 100 ℔s.

LIME—Rockland, 70c. for common and $1 for lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 23c.@32c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 22½c.@30c.; New Orleans, 40c.@45c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are quiet at old rates. Spirits Turpentine is in moderate demand and is worth about 40c., cash, for whole, and 41c.@42c., cash, for broken lots, ℔ gallon.

OILS—American Linseed is selling moderately at 61c.@63c., cash, ℔ gallon. The supply is ample. Other kinds are dull and nominal.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer. Sales 530 bbls., in lots, at $20 25 for Mess; and $16@$16 25 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are salable and steady at 7¼c.@8c. ℔ ℔. The Cincinnati *Price Current* of the 28th instant says: "Holders continue anxious to sell Hogs, and prices are further depressed and the market is dull. A lot of 500 sold yesterday for December delivery at $5, and we understand this is the outside rate offered for November delivery. Slop-fattened have declined to $4@$4 75 gross, and very dull. Cut Meats are inactive and languid at 10½c.@10¾c. for Hams, and 9¼c.@9½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔.; Bacon, 10½c.@13c. ℔ ℔. Lard is unsettled. The transactions since our last embrace 250 bbls., inferior to choice, at 10c.@13c. ℔ ℔. Beef is salable, and steady. The transactions since our last consist of 300 bbls., in lots, at $10 50@$12 for repacked Western Mess; $12 50@$14 for extra Western do.; $15 for Ohio extra; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6 50@$7 50 for do. prime, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $20@$21 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $14@$16 ℔ bbl. The Chicago *Times* of the 29th instant says: "Both Beef and Pork packing have commenced, but neither have been pursued to any extent. Some packers who contracted largely during the early part of the season have intimated their desire to cancel part of their contracts, and have actually done so. The cause of this, of course, has been the excessive stringency in the money market. Packers have been unable to procure their usual accommodations from the banks, and without capital they have found it impossible to comply with their contracts. A large number of the cattle that have been brought here for sale have remained on their owners' hands, and some of them have even been driven back to their pastures. The usual prices that have been paid lately are $3, gross weight, and some as low as $2 25. As we remarked some days ago, there will probably not be over 15,000 head of beef cattle packed here this year. No new contracts have been lately made." Butter is in demand, and is steady at 12½c.@18c. for Ohio, 16c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℔ ℔. Cheese is salable and firm at 6c.@9c., for common to choice, ℔ ℔.

RICE—Appears in moderate request at our quotations—$3@$4 25 for inferior to choice, ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Are in limited request, including Clover at 10c. ℔ ℔.; American rough flax at from $1 25@$1 37½ ℔ bushel; and Calcutta Linseed, in Boston, at $1 30@$1 35 cash, ℔ bushel. In Philadelphia, during the week, there has been a falling off in the arrivals of Clover, for which an active inquiry has prevailed at $4 50@$4 75 ℔ bushel, leaving very little to be had at these figures towards the close. Several lots have been taken from second hands, to be sent out of market, on private terms; 400 bushels domestic Flax Seed changed hands at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Small sales of Timothy transpired at $2 ℔ bushel. In Louisville, Ky., on the 29th inst., Flax Seed was quoted at the mills at 95c.@$1 for prime, and Timothy, from stores, at $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bushel. Hemp Seed was selling from store at $1@$1 10 ℔ bushel.

SUGARS—Are less active at old prices. Sales 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 6¼c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—In Louisville, Ky., on the 29th inst., business in Tobacco was represented as being quite spiritless, though prices were nominally sustained. All but one of the Louisville factories had suspended operations, with a very light stock of manufactured on hand, and an equally limited inquiry for it.

WHISKY—Sales 240 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison at 21c.@21½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were reported about the same. For Liverpool—Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℔ ℔.; Flour, 2s. 6d.@2s.9d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 7½d.@8½d. ℔ bushel; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d, ℔ bbl.; Beef. 5s ℔ tc.; and heavy goods 17s.6d.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been, ship *Nestorian*, from Philadelphia to Shanghae, Coal at $14; ship *Chariot of Fame*, 2,000 tons, to San Francisco, $30,000; ship *Viking*, 1,350 tons, and bark *Contest*, 600 tons, same destination, on terms we did not learn; a ship, three barks, and a brig to Glasgow, 9½d.@10d. for Grain in ship's bags, 9d. in shipper's bags, and 2s. 9d.@3s. for Flour; a ship from London to Mauritius, and back to a port in the United Kingdoms; or to the Continent between Havre and Hamburg, Sugar, £4; three to Bristol, England, taking 75,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@10d.; 10,000 bbls. Flour 2s. 9d.@3s.; a bark, 380 tons, to Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $15; one from Norfolk to Point Petre, Guad., $12; a brig from St. Marys to Trinidad, P. S. or Demerara, $11; a schooner, 198 tons, to Santa Cruz. Cuba, and back, Mahogany and Cedar, $13, Sugar 40c., and Molasses and Honey 3½c. ℔ 110 gallons; one, 300 tons, to Cienfuegos, $3,600; one to St. Johns, N. F., 55c. ℔ bbl.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

MESSRS. WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER'S MONTHLY HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 30, 1857.

The depreciation in the value of Hides and Leather has been considerable, and is about equally shared between Hide importers and Leather manufacturers. The immense accumulation of Hides, as exhibited by our carefully compiled statement below, and the utter dearth of local demand, have largely lowered the value of Foreign Hides in our market, to rates in conformity with prices of slaughter hides. During the current year much improvement in prices can hardly be expected. The next steamer from England will probably bring such information concerning foreign markets, as will lead to fix the views of operators in Hides and Leather. The obligations of our business men are being promptly redeemed, and already a number of tanning firms are discounting their own paper at current rates, preparatory to new operations in business. There is no doubt that the non-manufacture of Leather, with a continued full consumption thereof, will greatly tend to moderate supply and augment its value during the next Spring business.

LEATHER.

New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore—Prices are nominal, with small sales—chiefly for cash. Receipts moderate—stock large, and accumulating. Most sales are made in order to realize, and few dealers are willing to extend their credit business. The extensions granted to manufacturers have been numerous.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Boston—Trade quiet; manufacturers anticipate a safe moderate Spring business at paying rates. At present prices are unsettled. Many workmen are unemployed, and labor has consequently become much cheaper. New-England trade very quiet.

New-York—Commission houses are indifferent about selling stock on credit—but cash buyers can purchase to advantage. Stocks quite moderate. A general desire is manifest on the part of jobbers to shorten credits and limit business with their customers.

Chicago Live Stock Market—Oct. 28.

HORSES—The Horse market is extremely dull, and spans of large draft Horses are offered at very low prices. A number of choice Stallions, of *Morgan* stock, are on sale, which should attract the attention of farmers and stock-raisers, and there are numbers of Mules also, which generally sell better than Horses, but now nothing is doing, and holders must wait till times get easier. Only some 157 head of Horses are on sale at the half-dozen principal sale-stables, viz.: 16 at BUTLER & PRESCOTT'S; 46 at RUSSELL & BALLOU'S, (5 of the latter are *Morgan* Stallions, from the East;) 30 at the Phœnix; 30 at ANDREW'S; 13 at the Franklin, and 22 at the New-York House stables. Five Mules are at the latter, six at the Phœnix, and a couple of pair at RUSSELL & BALLOU'S, who also have a pair of Elk, well broke to harness, worth $300. Some nice single road Horses, good for city use, are on sale at the Phœnix. We noticed some large spans at ANDREW'S—a span of 2,800 ℔s., offered at $350, and another span of about 1,000 ℔s. each, at $300, but only 8 head sold at this stable in a week.

CATTLE—The stock coming in to packers are thin, poor cattle generally, and sell from $2@$3 gross, and sales are moderate at this; 50 head were sold to-day at the extreme rate of $3 50 gross, to fill an order for Lake Superior; and butchers have paid as high as this for choice lots, but a good many sold yesterday at a much lower figure. Receipts by rail last week, 1,016.

HOGS—The range is $4 50@$5 60 gross, ℔ 100 ℔s., and dull sale, and the general rate is $5. A car-load of 60 head for this week's delivery sold at $5 ℔ 100 gross; some sold as low as $4 50, and a few as high as $5 50 to fill an immediate shipping order for Lake Superior. Some 200 men have been busy at one packing house for a day or two to fill an order of about 1,000 bbls. Pork for Superior; otherwise, but little is doing, and Mess Pork is down to $19@$20; and Lard 12½c.@13c. Receipts of Hogs by rail last week 2,786.

SHEEP—Sale of 109 head Friday at $3 ℔ 100 ℔s.; they averaged a little less than 100 ℔s. a head. The range is $2 50@$3 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

VEAL—4c.@4½c., gross.

Louisville, Ky., Live Stock Market Reports

FOR THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 27.

H. F. Vissman's Report.

The cattle market continues very dull, without change in prices, and sales of good cattle have mostly ranged from 2¾c.@3½c., and extra at 3¾c., while common and rough bring 1½c.@2¼c. gross weight.

There are no good sheep offering, and ordinary and common are lower, prices ranging from $1 25@$2 50 ℔ head. Lambs are quoted at the same rate.

Hogs are very dull, and selling at 5c.@5½c. gross weight, for well fatted.

Receipts for the week—320 cattle, 504 sheep and lambs, 82 hogs. Left over unsold—38 cattle, 70 hogs.

Scott Newman's Report.

CATTLE—Receipts 175 head at 2c.@3c. gross weight. Prices are lower this week from the fact that the butchers are unable to get cash for their hides and fat at the reduced price of 4c. ℔ ℔.

SHEEP—Receipts 175 head, at $1 25@$2 50 ℔ head. The price of wool has declined, which has caused the price of sheep to give way in the last week.

HOGS—Receipts 625 head—we quote at 4½c.@5½c. gross, without sales at the above rates. Butchers insist on a further decline.

MAINE ITEMS.—The waters of Ammonoosuck River have been so much swollen by the late rains as to carry away the tressel-work of the railroad bridge at Northumberland, N. H., and to cause apprehensions for the safety of the entire structure. Work on the Waterville Bridge (which is completed, with the exception of the last pier) has been suspended on account of the rains. Mr. BROWN, who was reported as dead, from being stabbed by the brothers COAN, in Limerick, is still living, but lies in a precarious situation, with small hopes of his recovery. The assassins are confined in Alfred jail.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 2, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed $6 a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies for Five Dollars.

The WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; eight copies for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies for Twenty Dollars.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance:—Bills of all specie-paying Banks received at par.

All letters to be addressed to the "NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City."

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guaranty of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our intelligence from Washington explicitly contradicts the report that Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON are to be removed for having violated their instructions by rejecting the fraudulent votes in Johnson County. The rumor is ascribed to heated and ill-advised remarks of Secretary COBB. It is asserted positively that the instructions of the President have not been violated, and that the conduct of the Governor and Secretary of State in Kansas meets the full approval of Mr. BUCHANAN.

The Canadian screw-steamship *Indian*, with European advices to the 21st October, four days later, is now fully due at Quebec, but had not passed the telegraph station at Riviere du Loup at a late hour last night. She will most likely arrive to-day.

The steamship *Star of the West*, with the semi-monthly California mails and treasure, is now due at this port, and may be looked for at any moment. By an arrival at New-Orleans, we have intelligence that on the 28th ult. she had not yet reached Havana, with which port the line connects.

We have received details of Mexican news to the 18th ult. The names of the members of the new Cabinet have been already announced by telegraph. It was expected that the proposition to grant extraordinary powers to President COMONFORT, would be brought before Congress immediately. The principal feature in the Mexican news, is, as usual, one of crime. Robberies and assassinations are more prevalent than anything else. At Colina, another revolt was anticipated; at Tepic, eighty bandits had been hung; in the South ALVAREZ had defeated the insurgents; in Yucatan the Revolution had spread; the town of Tekax had been sacked and all its inhabitants slaughtered by Indians; and in Mazatlan the condition of affairs is little better. The only survivor of the Crabbe expedition had made in the latter place a statement under oath of the history of that unfortunate enterprise.

Our Nebraska correspondent announces the arrival in that Territory of divers Mormon deserters, who left Salt Lake City early in October. They bring two weeks' later intelligence, which, if true, is of high importance. They say that BRIGHAM YOUNG, at the head of a large force, was preparing to leave Salt Lake City to give battle to the United States troops. They further allege that the mountain pass, at which the Mormons will attempt to check the progress of the troops, is one that, in a military point of view, will give them overwhelming advantage; that in their rebellion they will receive material aid from the Indians; and that their ultimate design is to throw off all allegiance to the Union, and establish themselves as an independent Government. It is possible that the story told by these Mormon deserters may be exaggerated. We shall, however, soon learn the truth.

Governor LIGON has at last yielded to the pressure made upon him by the citizens of Baltimore, and has consented to withdraw his proclamation calling upon the militia to aid in preserving the peace on Election-day,—or rather, according to our dispatch, he has given assurances that the military will not be made use of. Yesterday passed without any special disturbance, and there was a marked abatement in the excitement, though thousands were standing about awaiting the result of the consultation with the Governor.

The exhibit of Naval appropriations for the month of October shows the amount drawn from the Treasury on Navy account in the month, including $111,250 paid the Collins line for mail service, and transfers in settlement of accounts to be $1,633,320 58; deduct transfers and repayments, $155,820 22; leaving net amount drawn, $1,477,500 36. Of this sum there was remitted to Boston $420,769, of which $200,000 was for transmission in drafts to London, and to New-York $399,650 16, the balance to different stations within the United States.

On Saturday, the General Produce Markets were moderately active for the leading kinds of Breadstuffs. Flour closed 10c.@15c. ℔ bbl. higher. Wheat and Corn were also dearer, with an improved inquiry for them. Home and export buyers operated with much freedom, in both flour and grain. The Hudson River boats brought down, during the 24 hours ending at noon, 15,900 bbls. of Flour, 100,000 bushels of Wheat, 40,000 bushels of Corn and 1,500 bushels of Oats. There was a better demand for Provisions at firmer prices for Pork, and former rates for other leading articles. Groceries were dull, with heavy supplies available. Cotton was offered and purchased only in very small lots, including middling uplands at about 12⅛c.@12¼c., and do. gulfs at 12⅞c.@13c., cash, ℔ ℔. Other commodities remained about the same as previously represented. The freight engagements were moderate, and shipowners had any existing advantage. The number of vessels in port was 712 of all classes.

On Saturday there was an active rush of citizens at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, caused by the fact that on water taxes not paid at the end of last month an extra charge of ten per cent. would be exacted. Owing to the present financial pressure an unusually large amount of dues have been allowed to run over. The payments since the 1st of May, when the taxes began to be collected, have fallen considerably behind the payments of last year. According to the present look of things there is every indication that a good many of the tax bills will go into the hands of the clerk of arrears, and final payment compelled at risk of the sale of the real estate on which the water taxes have accrued.

At the Tax Receiver's Office there was paid last week $671,984, a decided leap from $177,691, the receipts of the previous week. The aggregate receipts, thus far, have been $2,208,620, which falls about $700,000 short of last year's payment for the same period.

The Deputy-Superintendent and Acting-Police Captains of the different Wards of the City met on Saturday afternoon, at the Office of the General Superintendent, to take measures for the preservation of the public peace on election day. A plan of concerted action was agreed upon to meet any emergency that might arise. The Deputy-Superintendent announces that arrangements had been made to have the Police-Telegraph in working order so as to connect from all the wards with his headquarters.

The matter of the application of Mr. GARDNER FURNESS for a *habeas corpus* to secure the restoration to liberty of Mrs. CAROLINE WOODMAN, confined at the instance of her husband in Sandford Hall, Flushing, as an alleged lunatic, was again brought before Judge ROOSEVELT on Saturday. The nature of Mrs. WOODMAN's previous relations with Mr. FURNESS, and their sudden interruption under very exciting and somewhat critical circumstances, are already familiar to the public. The proceedings of Saturday possessed considerable interest, the most extraordinary feature being the production of certain letters written by the lady from the asylum to FURNESS, imploring him in terms of much tenderness to facilitate her escape.

The Harlem Railroad adheres to the advanced freight tariff on milk, notwithstanding the protests of the milkmen, but the Erie Railroad has rescinded their resolution, and gone back to the old price; this has bothered the milkmen not a little, as the rise in freight has been made the pretext for putting up the milk to seven cents per quart. They held a meeting on Saturday evening at Military Hall, in the Bowery, and without passing any resolutions, came to an understanding to charge seven cents a quart for milk, but not restricting the fraternity to that price, provided that low-priced customers were served with the article diluted to suit the times.

The closing evidence for the defence in the case of CORSA, now on trial for the murder of OSCAR DE GRANVAL, was given on Saturday, and Mr. J. D. LITTELL, the District-Attorney, summed up on behalf of the prosecution. He spoke for three and a half hours, and the Court then adjourned to 9½ o'clock this morning. The final arguments for the defence will be presented to-day. Hon. WM. L. DAYTON, the Attorney-General, will address the jury after the defendant's counsel have concluded.

The marine losses for October amount to two millions three hundred and two thousand dollars, including total losses and damages to vessels and cargoes. This is a large amount, exceeding by over half a million the losses of September, one item of which was the *Central America*, amounting to two millions.

CONNOR, who was beaten in the fight on Friday at the City Hall, is recovering rapidly from his injuries. He imputes all the blame of the assault to DUNOVAN, and says he never thought of getting into a fight with him. Neither DUNOVAN nor any of his confederates have been arrested.

By the arrival of the schooner *Shannon* we have Nassau, N. P., advices of the 21st ult. There is no news of interest. The schooner *Oriental*, Capt. HOYT, engaged in the service of the New-York underwriters, arrived at Nassau on the 17th ult.

The deaths in the City last week were 401—26 less than the week before.

Kansas Affairs—Governor Walker and the Administration.

Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, it seems, are *not* to be removed from office, for having rejected the "simulated and fictitious returns" of votes that were never cast, from Oxford precinct in Johnson County. The telegram which announced simultaneously in all the great cities of the Union on Saturday morning, that their conduct was repudiated and that they would be ejected from office by the President therefor, proves to have been entirely without authority or foundation in fact. Our Washington correspondent states that it probably originated in the emphatic denunciations of the action of these officials by a Member of the Cabinet, and in his confident declarations that they would be removed. If this conjecture is true, the apparent authority for the statement was certainly respectable:—but we are more gratified than disappointed to find that it was entirely without foundation. As we remarked on Saturday morning, it seemed quite incredible that any such action should have been resolved upon.

A renowned politician has said that in politics a blunder is worse than a crime. There are acts, however, which combine all the evils of both, and are at once criminal blunders and blundering crimes. The removal of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON, for their conduct in this case, would have been one of them. It would have shocked the moral sense of the whole country, destroyed confidence in the good faith and justice of the Administration, distracted and broken the Democratic party, and plunged Kansas into fresh commotion, which would scarcely have been quelled without bloodshed, and would very possibly have involved the Federal Government and extended to other sections of the Union.

We are greatly surprised by the intimation that the Secretary of the Treasury should have denounced the rejection of these returns, and demanded the removal of Governor WALKER and Secretary STANTON. Mr. COBB is a Southern man, and devoted perhaps preëminently to Southern interests. But he is also a man of sagacious judgment, moderated passions and general fairness,—and he has not ranked hitherto among the unreasonable ultraists who took no pains to deny, or even to conceal, their purpose of forcing Slavery upon Kansas, without regard to law or the will of the people. He must know that the rejection of those returns was absolutely necessary to justice and fair dealing, and that the intelligence and common sense of the whole country,—in all sections and all parties,—would sustain it. Governor WALKER has the cordial and emphatic approbation of the people of the whole Union for his just and manly action in this emergency. Overzealous partisans may depreciate its merit, and impeach its motives; but even they cannot question its justice or its importance at the present moment. And if the administration had taken ground against it, the sympathy and support of the whole country would have been with Governor WALKER.

The only point upon which any censure, or even doubt, of his action can be based, is a purely technical one. It is alleged, in the resolutions of the Pro-Slavery meeting at Lecompton, which we published on Saturday, that he had no business to go behind the returns,—that it was his duty to give the certificates of Election to the members entitled to them *by those returns*,—leaving the Legislature itself to entertain and decide all objections to them. There is plausibility, at least, in this plea. The language of the law, in regard to members of the Legislature, is, that the Secretary shall "examine *the returns* in the presence of the Governor, and to give to the persons having the highest number of votes in their respective districts certificates of their election to the Legislative Assembly." It is, therefore, *by the returns* that the number of votes is to be determined, and the certificates to be awarded. But this, of course, supposes the returns themselves to be genuine and duly authenticated, and in all respects conformable to law. In this case the Governor and Secretary unite in declaring that the returns were "simulated and fictitious,"—that they were not made out in conformity to law, and that upon this account they must be rejected. Their allusion to the palpable and outrageous fraud which they were intended to sanction, was made—not as the ground for rejecting them, but merely for the purpose of showing that their rejection could not involve any injustice or hardship,—but on the contrary would prevent a most flagrant and high-handed fraud, and secure the people in the enjoyment of their rights. An act which was necessary, upon the ground of informality, was also commended by the requirements of justice. It cannot be said that the Governor and Secretary had no right to inquire into the genuineness and validity of the returns themselves,—for such a position would involve infinite absurdities:—it would compel them to act upon forged returns, and would deny the right to inquire which, of two sets that might be sent in, was genuine and which was forged.

The people of the whole country will approve and applaud the action of Gov. WALKER and Secretary STANTON in this case. We do not believe that even the ultra Pro-Slavery men of the South can excite against it any considerable degree of public feeling, even in their own section. JEFFERSON DAVIS and Senator HUNTER will scarcely venture to hazard their reputation as statesmen and men of honor by publicly condemning it. If it be sustained by the Administration, as we have no doubt it will, the Kansas Contest, so far as it affects national politics, may be considered at an end. The control of their domestic affairs passes into the hands of the People themselves. If it be used with judgment, moderation, and a due regard for justice and domestic peace, Kansas will speedily take her place in the sisterhood of American States and add her quota of strength and stability to the American Union.

A New Bankrupt Law.

There is an idea afloat that it will be necessary to pass another bankrupt law, some time in the course of the next session of Congress, to extricate the merchants and traders from the load of difficulties brought on them by the recent panic. In other words, there are great numbers of people looking forward to have their debts paid by statute enactment. A greater number still, however, look upon all legislation on this subject with suspicion, as being nothing more nor less than the creation of facilities to enable knaves to get rid of their lawful obligations.

There can be no doubt that most of the existing prejudice against a bankruptcy law is justified by the experience of the country. The act of 1841 is still fresh in people's memory, and next to its being a piece of special legislation, none of its incidents is remembered more vividly than its wholesale discharge of all the debtors who chose to avail themselves of it, and the ludicrously small dividends which came into the hands of creditors, under its operation. If any attempt be made to repeat the experiment now, we trust care will be taken to legislate rather for the future than the past. What we want is a law which shall hereafter promote the interests of honest debtors and *bona fide* creditors, and promote fair dealing in the commercial world. If this can be done by means of the same measure which provides relief for the victims of the present panic, well and good; but we protest against any attempt to hurry a crude, ill-considered law through Congress, with the deliberate intention of simply making a clean sweep of all existing contracts, and this done, of repealing it. To hold out to the mass of wild speculators the sure hope that as soon as the crisis comes upon them, the Federal Legislature will hasten to relieve them by a sort of indemnity act from the consequences of their folly or wickedness, is to put a high premium upon recklessness and dishonesty. It would be hard to devise a better mode of damaging the national credit, and lowering the standard of commercial morality, than holding out the prospect of absolution by statute once in twenty years; and yet this is exactly what the Federal Legislature has been doing by the two bankruptcy acts of 1800 and 1841. The history of American commerce, as well as the terrible crisis through which we are now passing, prove, it seems to us, beyond all question, the necessity of a good bankruptcy law; and yet we have no hesitation in saying that a repetition of the legislation of those two years will create such a prejudice in the public mind as to render the passage of any bankruptcy law impossible.

The law of 1841 was copied in the main from the English acts on the same subject, but with such modifications as to put out of sight altogether the main object of the British Bankrupt Code—an object which has been kept steadily in view through nearly two centuries of somewhat confused and patchwork legislation—the fair and equitable division of the assets of the insolvent amongst his *bona fide* creditors. The British law also makes one most important distinction between two classes of debtors, of which no notice whatever was taken in our act of 1841—an omission which inspired Colonel BENTON with some of his fiercest philippics against it. We allude to the distribution between bankrupt traders and insolvent debtors.

A general release of all debtors from their obligations to their creditors is viewed in the abstract, as a very bold interference with the rights of property and the sanctity of contracts. It can only be justified by considerations of public good of the very highest kind, and should only be exercised with the greatest care and caution. Inevitable and unforeseen misfortune, or innocent incapacity, furnishes a fair case for its operation, but no such claim can be put forward on behalf of wilful extravagance. In other words, the man whose income is dependent on the good faith of others, on contingencies over which he has no control, on the chances of the money market, and the calculations or miscalculations of his debtors, stands in a totally different position before the law, from the man whose income is fixed and certain, and who knows beforehand what his means of meeting his liabilities will be a year or half a year hence. Those who lend to a trader, in so doing agree to partake of his risks. They know that their chances of repayment depend upon the fulfillment of his calculations, and trust to their turning out correct. This is commercial credit, properly so called. But those who lend to a man with a fixed income, from whatever source it may come, and which is in no way dependent for its continuance upon any chances save those ordinary ones to which all human affairs are liable, lend in the belief that the borrower is taking care to preserve a due proportion between his liabilities and his receipts,—and that when he says that he will pay, he knows he will be able to do so. The trader's assets, too, are generally tangible and "comeatable," and when he has surrendered them he has surrendered his all. Those of the non-trader are frequently totally out of any body's reach but his own. A doctor or lawyer may clearly earn a capital income, and live in great luxury without ever possessing a single article on which his creditors can lay hands.

Between these two classes the English acts of parliament, as well as the courts, have been careful to draw a line of distinction. The courts have, undoubtedly, of late years made it exceedingly fine and subtle, and the tendency of their ruling has been to include in the category of "traders," an increasing number of insolvents, so that the question of "what is a trader?" is becoming daily more vexed. But nevertheless the principle that such a distinction exists, and is founded in natural justice, has been invariably recognized and enforced. Our act of 1841 totally ignored this difference, and proposed to discharge all debtors *en masse*, no matter how or under what pretence or with what expectations their debts were contracted, provided they were not created by defalcations in a fiduciary capacity. The facilities for fraud thus held out are too obvious to require comment.

GOVERNMENT NEGLECT OF NEW-YORK.—The people of Providence are rejoicing on the completion, in their opulent little City, of a new Post-Office, which has been built by the United States, at a cost of $246,000; $25,000 of the amount appropriated by Congress remaining unexpended. The building is described as being thoroughly fire-proof, constructed of granite, iron and brick, and in every way well adapted to the purpose for which it is to be used. While Providence and many other small towns in various parts of the Union have properly-constructed, fire-proof and convenient Post-Offices belonging to the Government, the City of New-York is not only without a safe Post-Office, but has never had one. The Government has always rented some old, dilapidated building, unsafe as well as inconvenient for Post-Office uses; and now that an appropriation has been made for one, of only double the amount bestowed upon Providence, there is hesitancy about building it, because a cheap-enough site cannot be obtained.

Considering the magnitude of the business conducted in New-York for the General Government, by the Post-Office, the Custom-House, the United States Courts, the Navy Agency, the Army Commissariat, and the Marshal's Office, it is a very remarkable fact that there is but one building in the city which the Government has constructed for its own use, and that is altogether inadequate for the purposes for which it was intended. The Custom-House was finished about twenty years ago, and since then the Treasury Department has been under the necessity of hiring, or purchasing some adjoining stores for the accommodation of the Surveyor and his clerks. When the Assay-Office was established here, the old Branch Bank of the United States was purchased for its accommodation, and an addition made to it. These buildings are all the property belonging to the Government in the commercial metropolis of the Union. The very moderate appropriation made for a Post-Office, which will be barely sufficient to pay for a suitable site, it has been proposed to expend in constructing an edifice not only for the purposes of a Post-Office, but to include also accommodations for the United States Courts, and all federal officers employed here.

There has been an absurd jealousy manifested by the representatives of other sections of the Union, whenever an appropriation has been asked for in Congress for this City, as if they were to be made for the special benefit of our citizens, instead of being for the use of the Government and for the good of the people at large. Let there be a conflagration of our City Post-Office, and there is not a State, and hardly a town in the Union, that would not be a loser by it.

THE STATE ELECTION.—The election for State officers and Members of the Legislature takes place to-morrow. There are three tickets in the field, each being made up, in the main, of able, upright and competent men. The Republicans urge the election of their candidates mainly on the ground that the maintenance of their position and strength is essential to securing such action from the National Administration as shall secure the freedom of Kansas, and check the predominance of the slave interest. The Democrats insist upon the necessity of reforming the financial policy of the State, though they neither propose nor suggest any specific measures by which this commendable object is to be attained. The Americans sustain their ticket upon the general principle that "Americans should rule America," and also upon the ground that both the other parties are corrupt and incapable.

In this City Judicial and County officers are to be chosen—the Charter Election proper not occurring until December.

There is very little interest felt in the contest to-morrow. Nearly all the public demonstrations of the canvass have been made by the Democrats, who have, in this City, the additional motive of desiring, by securing the Legislature, to repeal the Metropolitan Police law of last Winter. The Governor's veto, however, will be very apt to render this impracticable for at least a year to come. The vote through the State at large, as well as in this City, will probably be light.

KANSAS MATTERS.—Private telegrams have found their way into the papers, stating that Gov. WALKER had been compelled to flee from Lecompton by threats of personal violence,—that he had gone to Secretary STANTON's plantation, two miles off, and that the people of Lawrence had invited him there, offering to secure him against violence from any quarter, but that he had, instead of accepting the offer, sent for Col. SUMNER with his dragoons.

These reports are not confirmed by our own correspondence, nor do we give them any credit. It has already been stated that Gov. WALKER was ill from excitement and fatigue, and that he was staying with Secretary STANTON. We presume this is the whole story, the rest being either invention or exaggeration.

TAKING TIME BY THE FORELOCK.—A Washington correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* urges the nomination of HENRY A. WISE as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1860. He thinks it "well to direct the attention of the country at once to Mr. WISE as the successor of Mr. BUCHANAN. It will give men some hope and some confidence in the future. But if there be various and wild propositions to mere sectional or incompetent men, the public mind will be distracted, conservatism be weakened by division, and sectionalism will gain new strength."

Sending the Poor to the West.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

When an orphan child can be saved for $10, and an adult for $15, by sending them to the West, where homes and employment are waiting for them, we must believe that the means will be furnished.

The undersigned will leave in a few days for Iowa, and feel a pleasure in removing and providing for as many homeless children, and virtuous, industrious females out of work, as the means furnished will enable him to do. This is the surest, cheapest, and best way to save all who are worth saving, and the friends of the poor are requested to send their contributions to "Care of SAML. BARBER, No. 79 Water-street, New-York." Donations of clothing and shoes are solicited.

C. C. TOWNSEND,
Proprietor of the Orphan's Home, Iowa City, Iowa.
Oct. 31, 1857.

We believe that all contributions that may be made in response to this appeal, will be faithfully and judiciously employed. Mr. TOWNSEND is well known to very many of our citizens as eminently worthy of confidence and aid in his charitable labors.

From the Philadelphia Press.

It appears that we were correct in doubting the statement of the NEW-YORK TIMES, that Lord NAPIER was to be virtually superseded at Washington by a special ambassador to settle that Central American question over his head. It is to Central America that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY is likely to be accredited; but he may visit Lord NAPIER at Washington before he proceeds to his destination.

The *Press* will be good enough to observe that the TIMES never made any such statement as that which it professes to quote. Our information was to the effect that Sir WILLIAM GORE OUSELEY was to be appointed as a Special Minister *upon Central American affairs*, and that he would proceed to Central America, after visiting Washington. And this turns out to be strictly correct. We have never stated that he was accredited to this Government or was to supersede Lord NAPIER.

Amusements.

To-night the Academy of Music reopens for for the season—how long that will be who can tell? A change has taken place in the direction—Mr. STRAKOSCH has gone out and Mr. W. H. PAINE comes in. The first-named gentleman starts for the South and West, with Mlle. FREZZOLINI, and we would advise him to take his departure as rapidly as possible. We are afraid that the climate of New-York does not agree with Mlle. FREZZOLINI's voice.

The season opens to-night with ROSSINI's delightful opera of "Semiramis," cast strongly, with Mme. D'ANGRI as *Arsace*, and LA GRANGE as *Semiramide*. A new basso, Signor FORTINI, makes his *début* in the part of *Oroe*, and GASSIER and LABOCETTA play *rôles* which they will no doubt make respectable. On Tuesday or Wednesday, Herr FORMES, the great basso, is expected, and will at once make his *début*. Another tenor is also engaged, and we hear something of a new prima donna. Everything promises well, and if a proper amount of activity is displayed, the season can, we are sure, be made prosperous.

There was a very decided improvement in the attendance at all the theatres last week, and at one or two houses there was no remaining indication of a recent panic. Especially was this the case at Wallack's Theatre, which, owing to the very vigorous exertions of Mr. STUART, has recovered from the depression more rapidly than any other house. Success has followed success, and the two latest novelties are likely to remain on the bills for some time to come. They will be played to-night. "The Invisible Husband," and "Past and Present."

At BURTON's Theatre Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN continues to attract overflowing houses. Her *repertoire* is extensive and popular, and will be increased to-night by the production of Mr. BOURCICAULT's powerful drama of "Janet Pride." This piece was played originally at BURTON's down-town theatre, where it was quite successful. Miss CUSHMAN plays two characters.

The RONZANI Ballet troupe will remain another week at the Broadway Theatre. The success of this splendid troupe has been very great considering the times, but we are afraid Mr. MARSHALL has not reaped any advantage from his enterprise. We hope that there is yet something in store for him, and that the improved business of the present week will leave a balance on the right side of the account. Next week Mr. BUCHANAN the tragedian plays an engagement here.

One or two new plays are in a forward state of preparation at LAURA KEENE's, and will be produced during the week. To-night three excellent pieces are given; the new farce of "My Son Diana;" TOM TAYLOR's latest drama, "Victims," and the comedietta of "Living too Fast."

At NIBLO's Garden, the RAVELS and the Ballet troupe offer "Terpsichore;" "Pongo the Intelligent Ape," and "Boreas."

The regular dramatic season at Barnum's Museum opens to-night. A strong company has been engaged, and the theatrical performance will more than ever be a leading feature of the establishment. This evening a new romantic play will be given, called "A Mother's Prayer."

At the National Theater three attractive pieces are announced, "Wetamo," "Brian Boriohme," and the "Persecuted Dutchman."

At the Bowery Mr. EDDY produces the tragedy of "Virginius;" after which "Jack Sheppard;" to conclude with the "Wandering Boys."

In the way of deserving exhibitions we can recommend "Dr. Kane's Arctic Voyage," at Empire Hall; and the Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. REENTZ at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. In their way they are both unequalled.

MAX MARETZEK.—Wind, weather, and the law permitting, MAX MARETZEK will sail for Havana today in the steamer which leaves this port. The wind will probably be favorable, the weather, in all likelihood, pleasant, but a stiff gale is said to be brewing in an unexpected point of the legal compass. Unless Mr. MARETZEK has been demoralized by prosperity he will weather the storm. An interesting law suit will be stranded in one of our courts, and got off some time next Spring. In the meantime, Mr. MARETZEK has every prospect of making heaps of money in the ever faithful Isle of Cuba. The company he takes with him is the youngest, the freshest, and the best ever got together on this side the Atlantic. The sopranos are GAZZANIGA, and RAMOS; the contralto Miss PHILLIPS; the tenors BRIGNOLI and BOTTARDI; the baritones RONCONI and AMODIO; the bassos, TAGLIAFICO and COLETTI. There are but one or two first-class houses in Europe where this Company can be equalled. Mr. MARETZEK also takes with him twenty-five chorus singers and ten orchestral players. He has engaged passage for sixty persons—an awful exportation of artists.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—The Eighty-ninth Anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of this, the first Methodist Church in America, was celebrated yesterday in the old church in John-street. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 31, 1768, about which time EMBRY and Col. WEBB, of the British army, who officiated in his soldier costume, were the principal preachers. The exercises were mainly conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. HARRIS, but Rev. Dr. BANGS, one of the oldest Methodist preachers in the City; Rev. Mr. RILEY, the Irish missionary in New-York; Rev. Mr. RAYMOND and J. B. WHATELY, also took part. Rev. Mr. WILEY, a missionary from India, who has left that country since the disturbance, occupied the pulpit a part of the day. The evening service was conducted partly as a love-feast, and was very fully attended and animated. The seceders who purchased lots in the upper part of the City, on which to erect a church, have abandoned that intention. The old head-quarters of Methodism was yesterday as jubilant as in the days which they met to celebrate, notwithstanding the ordeal through which the society has so lately passed.

☞ The person alluded to in the NEW-YORK TIMES of Friday, as having been arrested on a charge of embezzlement of funds from CARTER & BROTHER, booksellers, Broadway, was, not as stated, J. W. BULLOCK, but NOBLE W. JONES BULLOCH, a clerk in the employ of CARTER & Co., Custom-House brokers, No. 1 Nassau-street. From them he embezzled funds amounting to over $1,300.

FAST.—The Synod of New-York (Old School Presbyterian) which met at Sing Sing last week, recommended to the churches in their connection, that Thursday of this week be observed as a day of fasting and prayer over the Hard Times. The Brooklyn Presbyterian (O. S.) Churches have a union prayer meeting at Dr. LORD's Church, corner of Clinton and Fulton streets, from 9 to 10 A. M. of Thursday, and in the afternoon from 3½ to 5 at the same place.

☞ The screw steamer *Edinburgh*, (Br.) Capt. CUMMING, left on Saturday for Glasgow with 37 first and 149 third cabin passengers. For cargo she had 4,500 bbls. flour, 9,800 boxes cheese, 200 bbls. apples, 13,200 bushels wheat, 277 firkins butter, 461 bbls. resin, 2,846 hides, &c. The steamer *Jason*, Capt. BRITTON, sailed at the same time with 30 cabin and 102 steerage passengers. The *Kangaroo*, which left on Thursday last, carried out 225 steerage passengers and $9,800 in specie.

☞ The steamship *North Star*, LEFEVER, left for Southampton and Havre, *via* Bremen, on Saturday, with 91 passengers.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.—On Saturday evening, Mrs. ELISA SNYDER, residing at No. 52 Crosby-street, committed suicide by hanging herself on one of her bedposts. For several days past she had evinced occasional symptoms of insanity, but her friends had no suspicion that she would attempt self-destruction, or that there was the slightest danger in leaving her alone with her children. Shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening, while her husband was away, she took a razor and brandishing it in her hand, told her five children to leave the house at once, or she would cut their throats. The children, the eldest of which was a boy 13 years old, were frightened, and immediately left. The eldest boy soon returned, and looking in one of the windows saw the body of his mother hanging from one of the posts of her bed. He went after his father, who, on coming to the house a few minutes afterwards, cut her down, and sent instantly for a physician, the body being still warm and life not extinct. Every effort was made to restore the woman, but without success. The deceased and her husband had been married fourteen years, and had always lived happily together. No cause except insanity can be assigned for the suicide. Mrs. SNYDER was 29 years of age and a native of this city. An inquest on the body will be held to-day.

The Election Returns.

With a view to facilitate the collection of the returns of the election in this City on Tuesday night, the following correspondence has passed. We trust that the Inspectors of Elections will do their part as cheerfully as the Police, towards enabling us to obtain the full result to-morrow night.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

To F. A. Tallmadge, Esq., Supt. of Police:

DEAR SIR: On election night our messengers have always had much difficulty in gaining admission to the inspectors' rooms; and in order to facilitate the collection of returns on Tuesday next, I beg to ask, on behalf of the Associated Press, that you will, on the day of election give special instructions to the policemen on duty at the several polling districts, to admit our messengers to the rooms of the canvassers, with as little delay as possible; and under such regulations you may think proper to order.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
D. H. C. CRAIG,
Agent N. Y. Associated Press.

OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE,
No. 86 FRANKLIN-STREET, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.
GENERAL ORDER NO. 48.

SIR: The above communication from D. H. CRAIG, Agent of the New-York Associated Press, has been received by the General Superintendent, and to do our part in carrying out the above request, you will instruct the policemen stationed at the several election polls in your precinct, to afford all the facility within your power to the Press. By order,

F. A. TALLMADGE, General Superintendent.
DANIEL CARPENTER, Deputy Superintendent.

TEXAS ITEMS.—From Texas we learn that Major MCCULLOCH denies any complicity with Nicaraguan affairs.

The run upon the Galveston Banks had subsided. The bank continued to redeem its notes with specie, but refused depositors until it could receive news from New-Orleans.

The *News* says that the Sugar crop in Brazoria was between 1,500 and 2,500 hogsheads.

The Cotton crop in the same country promises a full average.

THE CITY HALL FIGHT.—The man CONNOR, who was beaten in the fight on Friday, at the City Hall, was pronounced on Saturday morning, by the physicians at the Hospital, as out of danger. His injuries do not prove as serious as was at first apprehended. The injured man imputes the entire blame in the matter to DONOVAN, and says that he had not the slightest notion of assaulting DONOVAN, or courting a fight with him.

HEAVY VERDICT FOR SLANDER.—In the case of *Lawrence vs. Kiernan*, in the Brooklyn City Court, the Jury came into Court, Saturday, with a verdict of $1,000 damages. The plaintiff was a servant girl in the family of the defendant, who accused her of stealing money and jewelry.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BAJOU'S KID
GLOVES,
Gentlemen's Sizes,
Just received and genuine,
85 Cents.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX.

CLOTHING.
Corner John-st. and Nassau-st.

N. R. COLLINS & CO. are selling their large stock of Winter Clothing, at prices full 10 per cent. below their cost. Call and look before you purchase, if you want good clothing at low prices. N. R. COLLINS & CO.

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS
Is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

MERINO UNDER-CLOTHES,
UNDER IMPORTATION PRICES.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
UNDER ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their dépôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, (and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.

Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction*.

Y. C. SNOW.

SEWING MACHINES.—WATSON'S $10 SEWING Machines are now for sale at No. 449 Broadway. These are the only machines really suitable for family use, and their price places them within the reach of all. Persons intending to purchase a Sewing Machine will do well to examine these household favorites before paying from $75 to $150 for heavy, cumbersome or complicated ones. It requires but one hour's tuition to become skillful operators. Lessons given gratis. The machine has just been sustained by verdict of the United States Circuit Court.

WATSON, WOOSTER & CO., No. 449 Broadway.

UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—HEAVY SILK, lambswool and all other styles, at prices to suit the times. Wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

SUPERIOR READY-MADE SHIRTS—SIZES WARRANTED TO FIT.—Purchasers will find these goods to be first quality in every respect. Sold by the dozen, half dozen, or single. Low prices.

IRA PEREGO & SON,
No. 61 Nassau-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ALSO, FIRE and Burglar-Proof Sideboards, or Parlor Safes for silver plate, &c. Specimens now on exhibition in the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace. Dépôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door from Maiden-lane.

ROBERT M. PATRICK.

HOBOKEN LECTURES.—FOWLER & WELLS ANnounce a course of free lectures, by N. SIZER, every night this week, except Wednesday, at Odd Fellows' Hall. Examinations daily at No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

SUPERIOR FRUIT TREES, &c.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.—Priced catalogues of the different departments gratis, at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway; or will be mailed to applicants.

MARRIED.

SEE—HUGHES.—In this City, on Thursday afternoon, Oct. 29, by Rev. J. T. Peck, OSCAR A. SEE to Miss EMILY HUGHES, all of this City.

KING—BERRY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, at Grace Church, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, WM. A. KING to MARIANNA, second daughter of Wm. F. Berry, all of this City.

SCHAEFFER—ELLERY.—At Castleton, Vt., on Tuesday, Oct. 27, by Rev. J. W. Diller, of St. Luke's, Brooklyn, M. L. SCHAEFFER and CLARA B., daughter of Frank Ellery, U. S. N.

DIED.

CRAWFORD.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, Mrs. CATHARINE CRAWFORD, aged 40 years.

The friends of the family, and those of her father, Hugh

McG[illegible], and her brother Robert, are invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon from the residence of her brother-in-law, Thomas F. Wendover, No. 7 Jones-st., at 1½ o'clock.

MOORE.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, suddenly, AMBROSE L. MOORE, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, likewise Howard Lodge, No. 60, I. O. of O. F., and the members of the first troop attached to the 7th Regiment of National Guards, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of Mr. John Mansfield, No. 11 Grand-st.

BIRD.—In this City, on Friday, Oct. 30, suddenly, THOMAS, youngest son of James and Margaret Bird, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the W. L. West Guards, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 241 West 21st st., this day, (Monday,) at 10 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

DOBSON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, of a lingering illness, WILLIAM A. DOBSON, in the 64th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 34 Renwick-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

OGILBY.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, CAROLINE LOUISA, youngest daughter of the late Leonard Ogilby, Esq.

The friends of the family, and of the late Dr. Ogilby, and Rev. F. Ogilby, are invited to attend the funeral, at 3 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, Nov. 3, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, 9th-av. and 28th st. The remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery.

CREEDON.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, MARY, daughter of M. J. and Bedelea Creedon, aged 5 years and 9 days.

The friends of the family, and those of her uncle, Stephen Leahy, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 12½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 9 Laight-st., without further notice.

☞ Limerick and Cork papers please copy.

GOLDER.—In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 31, GEORGIANA, wife of Ostrander Golder, and daughter of P. W. Teller, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) from the residence of her father, No. 18 3d st., at 3 o'clock P.M.

CORNELL.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 1, GEORGE J. CORNELL, in the 27th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 143 Hudson-st., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

SARLES.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Oct. 31, at her residence, CORNELIA A., wife of Rev. J. W. Sarles, Pastor of the Central Baptist Church in Brooklyn.

The funeral will take place at the Meeting House, in Bridge-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends are requested to attend without special invitation.

$250,000.
WHOLESALE STOCK OF CLOTHING
AT RETAIL!
THE LARGEST,
Best and most fashionable
stock of
FINE CLOTHING
ever offered to the public
AT RETAIL.
JAMES WILDE, JR. & CO.,
No. 27 Park-place,
and
No. 24 Murray-st.,
Offer their splendid stock,
Manufactured expressly
for
THE WHOLESALE TRADE,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT
LESS THAN COST OF MANUFACTURE!
FOR 60 DAYS ONLY!
RAGLANS, OVER-COATS, SACKS,
All qualities, prices, and styles;
BUSINESS COATS,
A splendid assortment
of all grades;
VESTS,
Fine velvet, silk and cassimere;
DRESS AND FROCK COATS AND PANTS,
In endless variety.
JAMES WILDE, JR., & CO.
No. 27 Park-place. No. 24 Murray-st.

$150,000
WORTH OF FINE CLOTHING
AT RETAIL.
THE BALANCE OF OUR WINTER STOCK
WE ARE NOW OFFERING
AT A REDUCTION OF 15 PER CENT. LESS
THAN OUR USUALLY LOW PRICES,
WHICH ARE MARKED ON EVERY ARTICLE
IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WE HAVE ALSO A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES AND IMPORTATIONS,
WHICH WE WILL SELL
BY THE YARD OR PIECE, OR MAKE UP TO
ORDER,
AT PRICES WHICH WILL DEFY
COMPETITION.
SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING WAREROOMS,
NOS. 122, 138, AND 140 FULTON-ST.

CASH NOTICE.
TO DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS.
D. M. KNIGHT & CO.,
No. 26 VESEY-ST.,
Are now selling off their superior stock of
NOTIONS AND FANCY ARTICLES
At prices BELOW COST of Importation.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

FOR CASH.
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE
FOR CASH,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
By
KETCHAM, HILLER & MERSEREAU,
No. 99 Chamber-st.

APPLETON'S
RAILWAY GUIDE,
Published under the supervision of the Railway Companies.
NOVEMBER NUMBER NOW READY.
WHAT IT CONTAINS:

I. A good steel plate map, corrected from month to month, showing the traveler where he can actually travel by rail.

II. It contains time tables received from the Railway Superintendents to the latest date.

III. It contains 64 maps, so arranged as to enable the traveler to ascertain how he is traveling, and where he must leave the cars to meet other diverging trains.

IV. It contains through routes illustrated by maps, exhibiting at one glance the various routes to the West.

V. It contains new reading matter in every number, of special interest to every traveler.

☞ The present number contains changes for the Winter on almost all the roads.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR GREAT BARGAINS.
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,

On and after Monday, Nov. 2, will offer their magnificent stock of French Embroideries, Laces, Ribbons, Dress Cloak Trimmings, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices, for cash only.

This sale will be found well worthy the attention of ladies, as it will include a very beautiful variety in every department at prices to suit the times.

No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 293 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

In our Brooklyn store will be found a splendid stock of French Millinery, which will be offered at half-price.

N. B.—The reduction in every instance is warranted bona fide.

ONE PRICE ONLY.

TO THE PUBLIC.—IT WAS IN THE YEAR 1849, that the undersigned, in connection with a respected friend, lately deceased, bought of JOHN A. LOTT, now a candidate for the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court, and at that time an agent delegated by the Supreme Court, to sell a farm of 60 acres at $6,000 in Flatbush, L. I., the property of an idiot. The purchase was made in February and $600 was paid on the sale, and the balance, with a positive agreement, would be paid, and the necessary papers delivered on the 1st of May. On the day of settlement the undersigned was told by JOHN A. LOTT that the property was sold a short time ago, notwithstanding the previous and positive agreement to some other parties. An appeal was made to the Supreme Court Judge MORSE then presiding, when JOHN A. LOTT ignored all contract and agreement. On that occasion JOHN VAN BUREN, the Counsel of the undersigned, rebuked the Judge and JOHN A. LOTT with having practised a collusion. Thus the ground destined for an Orphan Asylum and burial purposes, is now all covered over with the slime of a violated compact. It only remains to be seen whether the public will indorse the antecedents and flatter the fond aspirations of such a judicial candidate.

J. A. SCHNELLER.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 30, 1857.

THE POWER OF DR. SMITH'S MAGNETIC SALVE.—OLD ULCERS.—I will cure the most inveterate Sore or Ulcer, and make no charge till the cure is effected. The sun shines down upon the mighty cures performed, and sets his seal to the truth thereof by the faithful delineation of the Ambrotypes of the patient before and after the cure. Come, then, ye afflicted, examine these pictures; put your finger into the print of the wounds, and be not incredulous. You also can be cured.

WHAT CONSTITUTES DISEASE?

Just issued from the Press, a splendid edition, in pamphlet form, of *What Constitutes Disease?* This work explodes the whole Allopathic theory, *in toto*. No one who wishes to enjoy health, and a happy long life, should be without this work. Price 12 cents. S. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetist, No. 77 Canal-st., near Church-st.

NOTICE.—AT AN INFORMAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders and Depositors of the Bowery Bank, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the stockholders and depositors of the above Institution be requested to meet at the Banking-house corner of Broome-st. and Bowery, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, to take such action as shall then and there be deemed expedient, and that the same be published in the daily papers.

GUNS, GUNS, GUNS,

With a full assortment of Pistols, Flasks, and other sporting articles for sale at reduced prices at No. 19 Maiden-lane. SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SUPPORT
JAMES H. WELSH
FOR REGISTER,

Are respectfully notified that the head-quarters of his friends will be at No. 113 Nassau-street, on Monday and Tuesday, where tickets may be had.

It is advised that the most judicious way to aid this cause, is for every individual friend to constitute himself a rallying point, (on the one-horse principle,) and to be in the immediate neighborhood of his voting place on election day.

There should be at least one man so engaged in each election district of the City.

It would be gratifying that notification be sent, as above, (No. 113 Nassau-st.,) that such organization has been effected. Each man to send in his name and number; that he is at work on his own hook.

That's the way to work. That's the way to do business.

The reason that this notice is displayed so many times in the paper in which it is printed is, that it may not be overlooked, and that it may not be said hereafter, in any event, "Oh! I would have done 'so and so,' if I only knew it ought to be done."

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It would be gratifying that notification be sent, as above, (No. 113 Nassau-st.,) that such organization has been effected. Each man to send in his name and number; that he is at work on his own hook.

That's the way to work. That's the way to do business.

The reason that this notice is displayed so many times in the paper in which it is printed is, that it may not be overlooked, and that it may not be said hereafter, in any event, "Oh! I would have done 'so and so,' if I only knew it ought to be done."

THERE IS A CHANCE TO WIN.

THOSE WHO DESIRE TO SUPPORT
JAMES H. WELSH
FOR REGISTER,

Are respectfully notified that the head-quarters of his friends will be at No. 113 Nassau-st., on Monday and Tuesday, where tickets may be had.

It is advised that the most judicious way to aid this cause, is for every individual friend to constitute himself a rallying point, (on the one-horse principle,) and to be in the immediate neighborhood of his voting place on election day.

There should be at least one man so engaged in each election district of the City.

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THERE IS A CHANCE TO WIN.

FURNITURE.—ROSEWOOD FURNITURE FOR two parlors, do. do. chamber do., Brussels carpets, gas chandeliers, few fine oil-paintings; also superior toned rosewood piano-forte by T. GILBERT & Co., Boston, will be sold at a great bargain. Apply at No. 67 West 25th-st., near the 6th-av., this (Monday) morning, from 7 to 12 o'clock.

DRY GOODS.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY!
THE SEAMLESS GARMENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Now offer, and for the next sixty days will continue to offer, its
SEAMLESS CLOTHING
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH,
At No. 505 Broadway, New-York,
And
No. 66 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OVERCOATS,
Of great variety and latest styles.
Some very fine
RAGLANS,
Reversible and single, and particularly adapted to the City Trade.
BUSINESS COATS,
PEA JACKETS,
VESTS, PANTS,
LEGGINS,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's—very desirable.
SHOES AND BOOTEES,
MITTENS, &c., &c.
These fabrics are all
WOVEN IN THE WOOL,
WITHOUT A SEAM,
Will retain their shape, and in point of
STRENGTH, WARMTH, DURABILITY, CHEAPNESS,
And all other desirable qualities, are
UNQUESTIONABLY SUPERIOR
TO ALL OTHER STYLES OF CLOTHING,
As all who test them must admit.
This opportunity should not be neglected by those who want
NEAT, CHEAP AND DURABLE GARMENTS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
To correspond with the times.
Wholesale store, No. 22 Dey-st.

HALF A MILLION
DOLLARS.
WHOLESALE STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
AT RETAIL
FOR CASH.
INCREASED ATTRACTIONS!
GREAT SALES CONTINUED,
SILK AND FANCY GOODS BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
WHOLESALE IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
In Chambers-st.,
returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have received since opening their
RETAIL STORE,
NO. 335 BROADWAY,
Corner of Worth-st.,
Beg leave to announce that they will close the entire balance of this season's importations, as received by each steamer from Europe,
AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH ONLY,
at prices to correspond with the times.
In addition to their elegant stock of
SILKS,
MERINOS,
DE LAINES,
POPLINS,
VALENCIAS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE,
ROBES A QUILLE, and
ROBES A VOLANTS,
FLANNELS,
MOURNING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
EVENING DRESSES,
FINE FRENCH PRINTS,
LINENS,
LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.,
SHAWLS and SCARFS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
&c., &c., &c.,
They will be able to offer
THE LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES
in rapid succession, as soon as received.
BAJOU'S KID GLOVES,
the best make that now comes to this country, of beautiful shades and best quality, in every variety.
MISSES',
62½ cents a pair.
LADIES',
75 cents a pair.
GENTS',
87½ cents a pair.
Store open at 9 A. M., and close at 5 P. M.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
DRY GOODS
FOR CASH.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
IN THE UNION.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park-place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,
are offering
THEIR IMMENSE STOCK OF FOREIGN
AND STAPLE
DRY GOODS,
AT WHOLESALE, FOR CASH,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
PRINTS, DE LAINES,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, YANKEE NOTIONS,
WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.
ALL FOR CASH,
at prices that will astonish all who take the trouble to examine.

GREAT CHANCE FOR BARGAINS.
$100,000 WORTH
OF NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS
SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF,
AT UNHEARD-OF LOW PRICES.

COLORED SILKS.—$25,000 worth of Plaid and Striped silks, reduced $3 to $10 on each dress.

BLACK SILKS.—Superior quality Black Silk, full 33 inches wide, usually sold 9s., reduced to 6s. 6d.; extra quality 7s., worth 10s.

SHAWLS.—Broché Long Shawls, warranted free from cotton, usually sold at $18, reduced to $11; Square Shawls, similar quality, $5, regular price $8; Long Wool Shawls marked down from $6 to $4, and from $6 50 to $4 50; other qualities low in proportion.

CLOAKS.—Over 1,000 Cloaks made for this season's trade; in order to sell out the whole stock before the season closes, a reduction of $3 to $8 has been made. Cloaks made to order for the cost of the material.

MERINOS.—800 pieces Lupin's French Merino, every shade, reduced 20c. to 50c. per yard.

PARAMATTAS.—1,000 pieces, 1¼ yards wide, Paramatta, reduced 6c. to 20c. per yard; good quality 1s.; very fine 1s. 6d.

DE LAINES.—Extra quality French De Laine 1s. 6d.; English De Laine, usually sold at 1s. 9d., only 1s.; 1s. 3d. De laines 10c.; 2½ yards wide White Sheetings 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.; 5-4 Pillow-case Muslin 10c., worth 1s.; heavy Canton Flannel 10c., regular price 1s.; Merrimac 9c., English Calicoes, 6¼c.; rich Silk Striped Ducal Plaids, 1s.; light-colored Gala Plaid, 1s., &c. Great Bargains in FLANNELS, BLANKETS, LINENS and ALPACAS, at the reduced prices.

H. B. CLAPP & CO.,
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner Monroe-st.

SHOCKING SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.
BAYADERE SILKS at 5s. per yard.
FRENCH MERINOS 7c. per yard.
Rich IRISH POPLINS $1 per yard.
Rich ENGLISH POPLINS 6s. per yard.
6-4 VALENCIAS only 5s. 6d. per yard.
Splendid EMBROIDERIES at half price.
The above is but a small specimen
OF THE GREAT REDUCTION
Made upon our entire stock,
Which must be disposed of at any sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

RESULT OF THE PANIC.
IMMENSE SACRIFICE
OF THE LARGEST
WHOLESALE STOCK OF DRY GOODS
IN THE CITY.
$500,000 WORTH OF
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
WILL BE OFFERED
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
50 PER CENT BELOW COST,
AT THE STORE OF
MESSRS. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 2.
THE PEREMPTORY DEMAND
FOR THIS GREAT SACRIFICE
IS APPARENT TO ALL.
And the determination of the owners is to turn it into
CASH,
IN THE SHORTEST TIME,
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.
Among the leading articles of
THIS IMMENSE STOCK,
The Ladies will find
Rich Froche Shawls,
Rich Stella Shawls, (Chenellle Borders,)
Rich Plain and Fancy Silks,
Rich Robes a Volante,
Rich Freacle Merinos, (Lupins,)
Rich Ducal Plaids,
Rich Paramattas, (4x4 wide.)
Rich Satin De Laines,
Rich All-Wool De Laines, (Ombree Stripes,)
Rich Valencia Plaids,
Rich French Prints, Robes, &c.,
Eugene Fancy Plaids, &c., &c.
The Department of Housekeepers' Goods
is of especial interest
to every Housekeeper,
as it contains a full assortment
Pure Irish Linen of every description,
Linen Damask, of all widths,
Linen Sheetings,
Linen Towelings,
Linen Pillow-Casings,
Linen Napkins, &c., &c., &c.
In Domestic Cottons
There is no superior marks in the City.
Bleached and Brown
Sheetings,
Shirting,
Canton Flannels, &c., &c.,
of every width.
Paris Whitney Blankets,
Shakers' Flannels,
Marseilles Quilts,
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, &c., &c.
Terms strictly Cash.
One Price and no Abatement,
With a Positive Reduction
Of 50 per cent.
On the Original Cost.
Country Merchants, with Cash,
Can Assort their Stock 25 per cent. lower
than at any other house in the City.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE IN DRY GOODS.
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE,
AT AUCTION,
OF THE RICH AND VALUABLE
RETAIL STOCK OF DRY GOODS,
Formerly belonging to the firm of
LANE & PORTER,
No. 317 Canal-st., near Mercer.
Commencing every day at 10 o'clock A. M.
In consequence of the great stagnation in business, and the unparalleled efforts that are being made in every department of trade to dispose of heavy stocks, the Mortgagees of this truly valuable and choice stock of DRY GOODS feel compelled to make every effort to turn it into
CASH,
and therefore resort to the above means to invite the attention of families to an opportunity of buying goods
AT THEIR OWN PRICES.
The public are also assured that nothing but the
STRINGENCY OF THE TIMES
would induce them to offer rich goods, such as compose this stock, in this manner.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION
is invited to the
RICH ASSORTMENT OF SILKS,
Consisting in part of
BLACK POULT DE SOIE,
COLORED DO.,
HEAVY BROCADE SILK,
BAYADERE STRIPE DO.,
PLAID SILKS,
In every variety.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE,
COLORED DO.,
and every other kind usually found in first-class stores.
ALSO,
SHAWLS IN EVERY VARIETY;
A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS,
And a complete stock of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LINENS, and
HOSIERY.
All of which will be put up in
SMALL QUANTITIES TO SUIT FAMILIES,
AND SOLD
WITHOUT RESERVE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
To accommodate those who may wish exclusively to purchase
SILKS,
A SPECIAL SALE OF THOSE GOODS
will commence every day at 2 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Parties who may wish to purchase bills will have their bids received by making a deposit.

GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE
OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK,
At No. 361 Broadway.
Nearly a Quarter of Million of Dollars of
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, LADIES' FANCY FURS,
CLOTHS, VELVETS,
SILKS, FRINGES AND TRIMMINGS,
For Cash only,
At prices totally regardless of original cost.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.

1,000 Gray Cloth Cloaks	$3 00 each.
500 Superior Cloth Cloaks	4 50 each.
800 Extra Cloth Cloaks	6 00 each.
450 Very handsome Cloaks	8 00 each.
800 Excellent Black Cloth Circulars	8 00 each.
500 Very Superior Black Cloth Circulars	10 00 each.
600 Superfine Black Cloth Circulars	12 00 each.
300 Black Lyons Velvet Cloaks	25 00 each.
250 Very Superior Velvet Cloaks	30 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Bordered Stella Shawls	4 50 each.
2,000 Beautiful New Style Stella Shawls	5 00 each.
1,000 Extra Superior Stella Shawls	6 50 each.
800 Very Rich Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
2,000 Chenille Borders Stella Shawls	8 00 each.
900 Very Rich Stella Shawls	10 00 each.

THE FUR DEPARTMENT
is replete with every novelty, and as a quotation of prices in this particular branch is calculated to mislead, suffice it to say that the entire stock will be reduced to about two thirds their original cost.
1,000 yards of Black and Gray Cloaking Cloths.
100 cartons of rich Trimmings and Galloons.
25 cartons of Guipure Lace.
12 cartons rich Broché Fringes.
50 pieces rich Black Silks.
20 pieces Black Lyons Velvets.
THE WHOLESALE WAREROOMS UP STAIRS
Will be exclusively set apart for the sale of
MATERIALS BY THE YARD,
So that ladies, desiring to economize,
can purchase their own materials, and make up,
or get made, their own Cloaks at a considerable saving.
BULPIN'S MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway, New-York.
The sale commences Monday, Nov. 2, 1857.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
Cloaks to suit the present weather.
Cloaks to suit Winter weather.
Cloaks to suit stormy weather.
Cloaks to suit all kinds of weather.
And
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Velvet Cloaks in great variety.
Cloth Cloaks in fine assortment.
Plush Cloaks, very desirable.
Turkish Goat-Hair Cloaks—beautiful article.
Fur Cloth Cloaks, &c., &c.
All at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
And all to be found at
MOLYNEUX BELL'S,
No. 303 Canal-st.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN CLOTHS AND FLANNELS.
Ballardvale Flannels, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Welsh Flannels, all widths.
Colored and Black Cloths, for Ladies' Cloaks, 12s. per yard.
Super Heavy Beavers, $2 50.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

NO. 313 BROADWAY.
GENTS' CRAVATS, TIES AND SUSPENDERS.
The entire stock of an Importer and Manufacturer for sale at retail, at twenty per cent less than wholesale prices.
This stock of goods is the finest and best in the City.
CHARLES LUM.

DRY GOODS.

STILL GREATER REDUCTION.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe.
THIS WEEK WILL BE OFFERED:
30 bales Plain and Twilled all-wool Flannels, white, scarlet and gray, 2s., worth 3s.
10 bales fine Unbleached Muslin, 6c., worth 9c.
10 boxes heavy and wide Canton Flannel, 9c.
7,000 yards English De Laines, 6¼c.
13 cases English Calicoes, 6¼c.
10 cases 10-4 Sheeting, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
7 cases Black and Brown Mohair De Beige, 6¼c.
16 boxes Pacific and Manchester De Laines, 12c.
4 cases Plain Persian Cloth, 12½c.
6,000 yards 4-4 Printed Lawns, 4c.
28 cases Bleached Muslin, 6¼c. to 10c.
Cases Ducal Plaids, high colors, 12c., cheap.
Cases Valencia Plaids, high colors, 12c.
700 dozen Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs, 7c.
The above will be found exactly as represented.
Ladies favoring me with a call will find my stock the cheapest in the City.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
Three doors above Monroe.
One Price Only.

---

475 BROADWAY.
BARGAINS ON OUR CENTRE TABLES.
500 French beaver cloaks, at $3 50.
500 French Beaver cloaks, at $6 50.
200 5-4 rich all-silk chenille shawls, at $5 each.
100 pieces black, gray and brown ladies' cloth, imported for cloaks, but admirably adapted for dresses and basques, at $1 per yard. Ladies will appreciate the greatly superior value of these goods on examination,
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

---

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND FURS.
Ladies who desire to economize, by buying good articles, are invited to examine the
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
AND FURS,
With which our immense establishment is filled. Our stock is all new, of sterling quality, and characterized by novelty and elegance, and the great reduction in prices will be at once perceived and appreciated by our customers.
CHARLES STREET & Co.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Consisting of Guipure, French Chantilly
And Brussels Laces,
Crochet, Guipure and Plain Fringes,
Figured Velvets in great variety,
Colored Fringes of various descriptions,
All at a Reduction of 50 per cent,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

HONITON COLLARS, HONITON COLLARS.
We will offer on Monday,
ONE THOUSAND HONITON LACE COLLARS, AT $2 EACH,
Usually sold at $3 50 each.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF CLOAKS AND SHAWS,
At 50 per cent less than cost,
Commencing this morning at 9 o'clock,
And continue through the week, at
BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

FINANCIAL CRISIS.
EMBROIDERIES.
Continuation of sale, at a great sacrifice.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

GREAT SALE OF NECK TIES.
SMITH & BROUWER,
Importers and Manufacturers of
NECKTIES AND STOCKS,
NO. 49 VESEY-ST.,
Are now offering their entire
WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL,
at prices which will astonish those who will take the trouble to examine the goods.
We would call attention to the following list of prices for
FORTY-TWO INCH TIES, OR ONCE AROUND THE NECK.
PLAIN BLACK SILK at 25 cents; retail price 75 cents.
FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE at 25 cents; retail price 75 cents.
BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE at 35 cents; retail price $1.
BLACK BAYADERE at 35 cents; retail price $1.
RICH SILK TIES, with fancy ends, at 65 cents each, (the finest goods imported); usually retailed at $1 25.
FIFTY-SIX INCH TIES, TWICE AROUND THE NECK.
PLAIN BLACK SILK 35 cents; retail price $1.
BLACK BAYADERE 50 cents; retail price $1 25.
BLACK AND FANCY MOIRE ANTIQUE, 20 different styles, at 50 cents each, usually retailed at $1 50.
FANCY BAYADERE, very rich, at 60 cents.
HEAVY RIBBED SILK 65 cents; retail price $1 50.
VERY RICH SILK TIES, with fancy borders (best goods imported) 80 cents; usually retailed at $1 75.
FIVE HUNDRED OTHER STYLES AT THE SAME RATES.
SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS and NAPOLEON TIES in great variety, from 35 to 75 cents each.
Ladies are invited to call. The sale will continue for a few days only.

WHOLESALE STOCK
of FOREIGN DRY GOODS.
RUFUS SANGER,
No. 144 BROADWAY,
Will sell his entire stock
At RETAIL for 60 DAYS,
In the store No. 380 BOWERY, opposite 5th-st.
Consisting in part of
RICH FANCY SILKS,
MOIRE ANTIQUE and BLACK SILKS,
MERINO and SAXONY PLAIDS,
ROBES D'EUGENIE, ROBES A QUILLE.
Also an extensive variety of other Dress Goods:
LINEN DAMASKS,
BLANKETS,
BROCHE, CHENILLE, STELLA,
and WOOLEN SHAWLS,
MUSLIN DRAPERY,
LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERIES of all kinds.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF DRY GOODS FOR CASH,
AT NOS. 32 AND 34 VESEY-ST.,
Corner of Church.
This large and well selected stock of Domestic and Staple Goods is now offered
AT PRIVATE SALE,
to cash buyers, at
LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES.
This stock comprises a general assortment of seasonable goods, such as
Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks,
Shawls, Sheetings, Hosiery,
Prints, Dress Goods, White Goods,
Linens, Yankee Notions,
And all the usual variety, which will be sold at
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
JOHN H. MAHONEY,
Assignee of FENTON, LEE & Co.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices

---

JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES
Greatly below cost.
CLOAKS, all new styles,
33 per cent. reduction.
SILKS, an elegant assortment.
REAL LACES, of all kinds.
SHAWLS in great variety,
30 per cent. under cost.
IRISH POPLINS,
WOOL PLAIDS and
ALL DRESS GOODS
At enormous reduction. Linens, hosiery and other staple goods, greatly reduced.

---

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE OUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
at Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 241 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH
IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
SILVERWARE.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, NOV. 2,
THE CHEAPEST SILKS
OF THE SEASON.
120 pieces of beautiful bayadere silk.
350 elegant silk robes.
No. 305 Canal-st. (old No. 60) and No. 41 Howard-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
are now selling their
RICH AND VARIED STOCK OF SILKS,
At 50 Per Cent. Under Price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

SILK VELVETS!
All widths and qualities,
AT 50 PER CENT. UNDER REGULAR PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

MANTILLAS AND TALMAS.
PARIS EMBROIDERED, untrimmed, $16 and $18, worth double.
PARIS EMBROIDERED, trimmed, at $20 and upwards.
These goods will be found the cheapest and most desirable ever offered.
ALSO,
A rich and varied assortment of all other Desirable Cloaks. Also, MANY NOVELTIES,
TO BE SOLD AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

EVENING CLOAKS,
NEW, PARIS STYLES,
At $10.
These goods are confined to our house.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

1,000 ALL-WOOL SHAWLS,
At $5, worth $9.
ALSO,
BROCHE, SQUARE AND LONG SHAWLS,
Much under price.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

FRENCH VALENCIAS,
AT 75 CENTS,
Reduced from $1 50.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

REAL FRENCH MERINOS,
Two Cases at 50 cents.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS,
Bought under the present pressure, for sale
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

FINE 4-4 LINENS,
AT GREATLY-REDUCED PRICES,
OTHER HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
proportionably low.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Corner of Canal and Mercer.

SHAWLS,
SHAWLS,
SHAWLS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
AT
THE GREAT BANKRUPT SALE,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st., three doors above Monroe,
a $10,000 worth of Broché Shawls.
$3,000 worth of Wool Shawls.
$18,000 worth of Stella and Plush Bordered Shawls, all New Goods that must be sold at any sacrifice.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
three doors above Monroe.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber, in business in Wall-st. for the past nineteen years, will commence selling his stock of Watches and Jewelry on Monday, Nov. 2, at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of
Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

$150,000 WORTH OF MOURNING GOODS,
AT A SACRIFICE,
Varying from 20 to 50 per cent. below cost of importation.
CALL AND EXAMINE!
N. B.—Best French Kid Gloves, 4s. per pair.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT THE GREAT SALE
OF MOURNING GOODS, NO. 551 BROADWAY,
50 per cent. below cost of importation.
5 cases double width Shepherd Plaids, [illegible] cents.
W. JACKSON'S Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

BOMBAZINES! BOMBAZINES!!
Twenty-five per cent. below cost of importation.
W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

NEW AND SPLENDID
STOCK OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND SILVERWARE,
Now selling at retail,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES
FOR CASH.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.
In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

10,000 YARDS OF LADIES' CLOTHS AND BEAVERS.—In consequence of the interruption of our manufacturing business, we now offer our entire stock of ladies' cloths and beavers at retail, for cash, below the cost of importation.
4,000 yards of 6-4 black, at 90 cents, worth $1 25.
2,500 yards of super French, at $1 50, worth $2 25.
2,000 yards of black beavers, at $1, worth $1 45.
1,000 yards of extra fine, at $3, worth $4.
Also, double-face and gray beavers, all qualities.
Paper cloak and basque patterns, 10 cents each.
Ladies wishing to make their own cloaks, will find these goods very desirable. E. S MILLS & CO.,
80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs, 3 doors from Broadway.

WHOLESALE STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.—McEWING & SNYDER, No. 2 Barclay-st., have determined to offer the balance of their stock of shirts, collars, neck-ties, &c., at retail. White and colored Marseilles shirts, $1 to $1 25; fancy printed shirts, great variety, 75c. to $1 25; linen bosom shirts, 87½c. to $1 50; silk neck-ties for 30c., retail price 62½c. to 75c.; silk neck-ties for 40c., retail price 75c. to 87½c.; silk neck-ties for 50c., retail price $1 to $1 12½. These goods are of our own manufacture, and were designed for the jobbing trade. Hosiery and under-garments at corresponding prices.

$20,000 WORTH OF BLACK LACES in Guipure, French and Thread, all widths and magnificent styles. Also French lace veils, (Eugenie styles, entirely new,) from $1 and upwards. Thread ditto, $4, beautiful patterns. All will be offered below cost. PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway.

1,000 SETS OF HONITON VALENCIENNE, Point Aguille, Applique and Medallion Lace Sets. Also, Coiffures, Capes, Barbes and Berthes, will be offered below cost in order to convert them into cash at once.
PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERED Sets, with small Piccolomini Collars of unsurpassing styles, just opened. Also Bands, Flouncings, Edgings and Insertions, will be offered at such prices as must command an immediate sale.
PETER ROBERTS, No. 429 Broadway, cor. Howard-st.

DAMAGED GOODS—SALE CONTINUED.—Blankets, broadcloths, cassimeres, flannels, black silks, merinos, poplins, wool plaids, linens, table-cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

LADIES' FANCY FURS, LANDRY'S, NO. 698 BROADWAY.—Ladies and gentlemen, I respectfully inform you that I have this season, besides my usual fine stock, another of lower grade, which I can sell at wholesale prices.

HANG OUT YOUR BANNERS.

In our front show windows may be seen a choice variety of samples of French China Dinner and Tea sets, all marked in plain figures. The prices speak for themselves.
W. J. F DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

ON THE OUTER WALL.

We are determined that the New-York public shall be convinced that our prices for China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware are about one-half of the customary rates. In the front of the store the goods may be seen marked in plain figures.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

THE CRY IS

No longer "how high they seem," but "how can they be sold so cheap?" No matter about that; leave us to settle that part of the business; look into our windows and you will perceive that we offer China, Glass, Gas Fixtures and Silver-plated ware at just one-half the usual price.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

STILL THEY COME.

The throng of lady housekeepers that crowded our store yesterday will be the best advertisement for the next fortnight, for they have seen (and they will be sure to tell their friends) that we sell
Gilt Tea Sets, French China, for .... [illegible]
White Tea Sets, French China, for .... [illegible]
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen, for .... [illegible]
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen, for .... [illegible]
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A regular meeting of this Society will be held at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7½ o'clock, when the building will be dedicated to the uses of the Society, with appropriate exercises. Addresses are expected on this occasion from several members of the Society.

Tickets will be issued to members only, and not transferable, and may be obtained at the Library.

The Library and galleries will be opened to members and their families, on WEDNESDAY [illegible]
ANDREW WARNER, Rec[illegible]

TREES AND PLANTS.—[illegible] OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, [illegible] from New-York City, will send his [illegible] catalogue of trees and plants [illegible] to any address. Carriage of all [illegible] to New-York or Boston.

The Temperance Cause.

In the year 1833 Mr. E. C. Delavan, by personal application, obtained the signatures of Presidents Madison, Adams and Jackson, to a declaration against the use of ardent spirits. Each successive President has added his signature to the instrument excepting Gen. Harrison, to whom it was not presented. That he would have signed it there can be little doubt, since we have been assured that the moment his attention was called to the evil resulting to the people from the distillation and use of intoxicating drinks, he discontinued a distillery in which he was interested. The document is now made complete up to this time by the signature of the present Chief Magistrate of the United States, and is as follows:

"Being satisfied from observation and experience, as well as from medical testimony, that ardent spirits as a drink, is not only needless but hurtful, and that the entire disuse of it would tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the happiness of the community, we hereby express our conviction that should the citizens of the United States, and especially the young men, discontinue entirely the use of it, they would not only promote their own personal health, but the good of our country and the world."

JAMES MADISON,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
ANDREW JACKSON,
M. VAN BUREN,
JOHN TYLER,
JAMES K. POLK,
Z. TAYLOR,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
FRANKLIN PIERCE,
JAS. BUCHANAN.

The Railroad Convention at Chicago.

From the Chicago Times, Oct. 25.

The semi-annual Convention of the General Ticket Agents of the various lines of Railroads, East and West, was convened at the Tremont House in this city on Wednesday last, and continued in session until last evening. This is probably one of the most important conventions of the character ever held, as upon its deliberations depended to a great extent the prosperity of the railroad system throughout the country. It is well known to us all that for ten years past the competition among railroads had become so great as to swallow up in outside expenses almost the entire gross receipts of some of the roads, thus rendering the large capital invested in this great national improvement entirely unproductive, and in many instances lost to those who had invested their means. Many plans of reform had from time to time been proposed, but without practical effect; for no scheme could be devised but that was violated by a competing line scarce before the ink had dried that penned the contract; and it was not until the great financial crisis which now affects our land came on us, and some of the most prominent lines failed to meet their interest, that the railroad community saw the immediate necessity of throwing aside their conflicting elements and coming together as sensible people, and to legislate for a reform in their business which would give the bond and stockholders a remuneration for the money invested. Competing interests had run wild, rates for freights and passengers had been reduced from time to time, so as to, in some instances, be hardly sufficient to pay the operatives of the train which carried them; commissions were paid to outside men, and an innumerable army of runners employed at salaries almost fabulous, so that when the expenses were figured up, the entire amount received for the transportation was absorbed, leaving nothing for the companies to meet the expenses of interest on their bonds, the wear and tear of machinery, and the thousand incidental expenses attendant on a railroad. The convention of the four great Eastern lines was called in New-York, at which the condition of the entire railroad interest was freely and fully discussed. The necessity of a thorough reform was felt, and the importance of an advance in rates fully canvassed, and the conclusion arrived at was, that the time had come for decided action or else universal railroad bankruptcy would be the result. Resolutions were adopted of a strong sanatory character, in which the rates were raised, runners abolished, and the free-pass system abrogated—the failure of any Company to carry them out to be visited with the penalty of being cut off from all business with the other lines. Following close on this came the Convention of the Western Roads at Cleveland, which enacted resolutions exactly similar, only in some instances more stringent, and instructions were issued to the General Ticket and Freight Agents to meet in Convention and enact measures for carrying out in detail these resolutions.

The ticket agents convened here on Wednesday, and, as stated, have labored assiduously day and night. A large amount of labor was before them, and the manner they have performed that duty will be seen in the future operations of the various lines. The conflicting elements of lines had to be harmonized, and brought together so as to work in unison—a task by no means an easy one, but, we are pleased to say, has been fully effected, and the prospect now is most favorable to the consummation sought for. The details of their proceedings can be of no interest to the public; it is sufficient for them to know that the rules adopted will greatly advance the prosperity of the people, and make railroads paying institutions. We will, however, state that the rates of passenger fare adopted are about an advance of 12½ per cent on the old rates—dead-heads have been annihilated and runners abolished. The deliberations of the convention were characterized by harmony and good feeling, and we are gratified in saying we never met a body of men who in all their proceedings exhibited a greater degree of intelligence and knowledge of their business than the general ticket agents of our railroads, and we congratulate the different corporations in having the good fortune of securing the services of men so thoroughly competent to the discharge of their duty.

Important Army Orders.

The subjoined assignments to duty of officers of the corps of engineers have been made by the Secretary of War, and will be carried into effect under such special instructions as may be given by the chief of the corps:

Lieut. R. E. De Russy to take charge of the works at Fort Monroe, Virginia, and other works now under the control of Brevet-Colonel J. L. Smith.

Brevet-Colonel J. L. Smith to take charge of the operations at Sandy Hook, New-York.

Brevet-Major J. G. Barnard relieved temporarily from the charge of the works in and about New-York harbor, and to take charge temporarily, of the works about Mobile Bay, Alabama, now under the control of Captain D. Leadbeater, who has tendered his resignation.

Capt. G. W. Cullom relieved from the works in Charleston harbor, S. C., including light-houses, and to assume the charge of the work at Willitt's Point, N. Y.

Capt. H. W. Benham to take charge of the engineer operations at Fort Adams, R. I., in addition to his present duties.

Lieut. G. B. Fant, assigned to the charge of Fort Taylor, Key West, Fla., relieving Capt. D. P. Woodbury therefrom.

Brevet-Captain J. G. Foster relieved from the temporary measures preliminary to the commencement of the fort at Willitt's Point, N.Y., and to take charge of the works about Charleston harbor, Charleston, S. C., under the superintendence of Capt. G. W. Cullum, including his light-house duties.

First Lieut. P. E. Prime to take charge of the works about Mobile Bay, Alabama, relieving Brevet Major J. G. Barnard.

Second Lieut. J. B. McPherson relieved from duty as assistant on the works under the charge of Brevet Major J. G. Barnard, and to take charge of the works on Alcatrasy Island, San Francisco Bay, California.

Second Lieutenant M. D. McAleston relieved from duty as assistant to the Board of Engineers, and to report for duty as assistant on the works now under the charge of Brevet Major J. G. Barnard, in and about the harbor of New-York.

A Runaway Slave Captured—A Hard Fight for Liberty.—A stout, hearty negro, who made his escape from slavery some six years ago, was not satisfied with letting "well enough alone," but must needs engage in running off the "property" of his late master at every opportunity. The gentleman, who lived in the vicinity of Lexington, had long suspected "Ben" of interfering with his goods and chattels, and last week, discovering certain suspicious movements in a house-servant, concluded that he was about to take passage on the "Underground Railroad." He, therefore, watched him closely, and found his suspicions were correct, and, calling in the aid of two or three friends, followed the negro in his flight, without arresting him—his object being to get hold of his old slave, who was causing him so much trouble. He was satisfied Ben would meet the fugitive on the Kentucky side of the river; and, sure enough, on Friday evening last, by keeping close watch upon the fleeing negro, they were carried directly to where Ben lay in waiting for his passenger. Those in pursuit immediately pounced upon the old fugitive, leaving the new runaway to take care of himself. Ben fought with the desperation of a man who had once tasted the sweets of liberty, after having spent half a life in slavery, and it was not until he had been several times brought to the ground with a stick, and his head severely cut and bruised, that he yielded to his captors, and allowed himself to be bound and conveyed to the Covington jail. A physician was called and the wounds on his head dressed, and on Saturday he was handed over to his former master, and carried back into Slavery. Ben is not the only man who has got himself into trouble by trying to aid a friend.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Fire at Port Stanley, C. W.—At Port Stanley, Canada, on the 26th, the schooners *Free Trader* and *Isaac Buchanan* were both destroyed by a fire which broke out on the latter. The total loss was $48,000.

Gov. Grimes, of Iowa, has issued a proclamation, establishing the seat of Government of the State at Des Moines, and the University at Iowa City.

PERSONAL.

G. BYRON WOOD IS REQUESTED TO call on F. E. B. and explain his default. The matter must be arranged at once.

"C. S. B." WILL FIND A LETTER FROM "U. R" in the Union-square Post-Office.

BUY ELI W. VONDERSMITH'S CAMPHOR ICE.—All others are counterfeits. Copyright secured. Depot, No. 158 Bowery, and Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

Opening night, MONDAY, Nov. 2.
First appearance in opera of
MADAME D'ANGRI,
First contralto from Her Majesty's Theatre, London, and
SIGNOR FORTINI,
Primo basso from Covent Garden Theatre, London.

On this occasion will be presented, for the first time in three years Rossini's chef d'oeuvre in three acts,
SEMIRAMIS.

With its magnificent scenery and dresses, an increased chorus, and a double orchestra military band, and the following unprecedented cast:

Semiramis	Mme. De Lagrange
Arsace	Mme. D'Angri
Assuro	Sig. Gassier
Idreno	Sig. Labocetta
Oroe	Sig. Fortini
Conductor	Carl Anschutz.

In announcing
MADAME D'ANGRI
in her renowned part of Arsace, the directors, though aware of the great success obtained by her in Mr. Thalberg's concerts during the last season, call particular attention to her first appearance on the stage, and as one of the greatest representatives of those contralto parts for which Rossini has written his most celebrated operas.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8.

Admission......$1 | Reserved seats....50c. extra
Second circle......50c. | Amphitheatre......25c.

Private boxes, from $6 to $70. Free list entirely suspended.

Notice.—The sale of seats for "Semiramis" will commence this morning at the Academy, C. Breusing's, and Hall & Sons.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

A NEW ENTRANCE
has been made in Mercer-st. to the Amphitheatre or upper circle, to which the price of admission will be in future
FIFTEEN CENTS.

A gallery has also been formed for respectable colored persons. 25 cents each.

MONDAY—First night of the celebrated Drama, in five acts, entitled
JANET PRIDE; OR THE MOTHER AND THE DAUGHTER.
In which MISS CUSHMAN
will appear in two characters
MR. BURTON
will sustain his original part of Richard Pride.
New Scenery by Heilge.
The Prologue in Two Acts.
The Drama in Three Acts.

Part 2.—Paris, 1834—The garret of crime and poverty—A street in a snow-storm—The Foundling Hospital.

Part 3.—Australia, 1853—The retreat of the runaway convict.

The Drama, Acts 1 and 2 in London, 1854.

The last Act a Trial by Jury, in the Sessions-room at the Old Bailey, with all the formula of an English Court of Justice.

To conclude with TRYING IT ON.

Miss Cushman will appear every night this week. Seats may be secured in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

A GREAT BILL.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
Will be presented the new farce of
MY SON DIANA.
Septimus Smith...Jefferson | Diana.........Miss Keene
After which Tom Taylor's new comedy,
VICTIMS.

The principal characters by Misses Keene, Wells, C. Thompson and Messrs. Jefferson, Wheatleigh, Burnett, Stoddart and Peters.

To conclude with the excellent comedietta
LIVING TOO FAST.
Charles Prudent.........Geo. Jordan

In rehearsal, the spectacle drama, THE SEA OF ICE.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7¼ precisely.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.........Mr. E. A. Marshal.
Stage Manager.........Mr. F. B. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; begin with Overture at 7½.

POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK
of the Grand Ronzani Ballet Troupe, in consequence of engagements in other cities.
MONDAY, Nov. 2, 1857,
will be presented the second act of
FAUST.
To be followed by the last great novelty,
THE GOLDEN HORSE.
Sustained by those truly great artists,
Mlle. LAMOUREUX, the sisters G. and T. PRATESI, Sig. FILIPPO BARATTI, Sig. G. PRATESI,
and the combined ballet troupe, under the direction of
Sig. CESARE CECCHETTI.

A new ballet, in three acts entitled THE HEROINE OF CALABRIA, is in preparation.

Notice.—On Saturday there will be a grand Afternoon Ballet entertainment. The Ballet Troupe having to appear in Boston on Monday, Mr. McKean Buchanan, the tragedian, is engaged, and will appear on Monday, Nov. 9, in the character of King Lear

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 2, '57.

Second week of the grand combination of talent. Third week of
BOREAS,
the most successful pantomime ever produced by
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 2, 1857,
the beautiful SIGNORINA ROLLA'S first appearance in the ballet of
TERPSICHORE.
PONGO, THE INTELLIGENT APE.
Characters by the Wonderful Ravels and M. Marzetti.
JEROME'S GREAT NOVELTY, BOREAS.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 50 cents; upper boxes 25 cents.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY

MONDAY—First night of the celebrated drama, in five acts, entitled
JANET PRIDE,
OR THE MOTHER AND DAUGHTER.
In which MISS CUSHMAN
will appear in two characters.
MR. BURTON
will sustain his original part of Richard Pride.
New scenery by Heilge.
The Prologue in two acts.
The Drama in three acts.

Part 1.—Paris, 1834—The garret of crime and poverty—A street in a snow-storm—The Foundling Hospital.

Part 2.—Australia, 1853—The retreat of the runaway convict.—The drama, acts 1 and 2, in London, 1854.

The last act a trial by jury, in the Sessions room at the Old Bailey, with all the formula of an English court of justice.

To conclude with TRYING IT ON.

Miss Cushman will appear every night this week. Seats may be secured in advance.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 6½; commencing at 7 o'clock.

The Management would respectfully call the attention of the public to the following remarks, the justice of which is fully borne out by the
NIGHTLY INCREASING CROWDS
that flock to see the performance of Mr. Bourcicault's adaptation,
THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND,
which will be performed on MONDAY, Nov. 2, in conjunction with the great drama of
PAST AND PRESENT.

From the New-York Tribune, Oct. 29.

A wonderful overwhelming success was achieved last night by the production of a three-act play, "The Invisible Husband," adapted from the French to our stage most skillfully by Mr. Bourcicault. We do not remember any other piece of equal length which, from first to last, so completely keeps the attention of the audience risibly excited. It was capitally acted all through. The curtain fell amid many salvos of applause, and all agreed a prodigious hit was made.

From the New-York Times, Oct. 29.

This really popular place of amusement proceeds steadily from triumph to triumph. We have recently recorded the success of "Past and Present," with the truly splendid acting of Mr. Blake, and now we have to record another brilliant success in "The Invisible Husband," played last night for the first time, with capital parts for everybody. Three first-rate advantages are enjoyed by this piece. The original is by Scribe, the adaptation by Bourcicault, and the piece is played by the best company in America. It is a model of prodigious constructive excellence, compact and sparkling as a diamond, and every aspiring dramatist should witness it as performed at Wallack's theatre. With a skill which unhappily cannot be imitated, Messrs. Scribe and Bourcicault convert every thought into a situation. Yet, while based on an improbable incident, the plot appears to be natural and simple. The play is brilliantly written, and its natural hilarity frequently leads it to the verge of propriety; but, thanks to Mr. Bourcicault, it never oversteps it. It has been placed on the stage with excellent care by Mr. Lester. The scenery is effective, the costumes brilliant. The drama was in every respect acted to perfection, and its success most hearty and deserved.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

The Grand Illustrations of
DR. KANE'S ARCTIC VOYAGES,
Portraying the sublime yet awful grandeur of the
POLAR REGIONS.
THE OPEN POLAR SEA,
AS DISCOVERED BY
MR. WILLIAM MORTON.

Numerous relics of the Expedition. Dr. Kane's Esquimaux Dog Etah; Arctic Dresses, Rifle, Great Polar Bear, Peacock Flag, &c.

EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children half price.

CRYSTAL PALACE—LAST WEEK.

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE
ON FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 6,
THE GREAT FAIR
OF THE
AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Owing to the late unpropitious state of the weather, and by almost universal request, the Managers have resolved to defer the final closing of this unparalleled
INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION
until the above date, when it will positively close.

The premiums will be announced in the Lecture-room on FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Beside the regular exhibition, the
EXTRA ATTRACTIONS
will be continued, as usual, without additional charge.
THE PANORAMA OF THE RIVER RHINE,
with an explanatory lecture, and appropriate music, twice each day in the Picture Gallery.
THE NEW STEAM CALLIOPE
will perform favorite airs almost hourly.
THE LIGHTNING PRESS
will be in operation.
THE GREAT AQUARIA
can be seen at all times.
DODWORTH'S CORNET BAND
will perform EVERY EVENING, and on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS will give a Grand Concert by Programme.

Admittance to the whole only 25 cents.

Stages will be found at all the principal down-town Ferries, and in the main avenues which run within a block of the Palace. The 6th-av. cars, from Broadway, Vesey and Canal sts., run directly to the door.

NEVER BEFORE EXHIBITED IN AMERICA—The Physiological and Anatomical Museum of Dr. Reentz, Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway; 400 models of the most finished art. Lectures to gentlemen daily at 12, 4 and 8 o'clock, by Dr. Jackson, except Fridays, when ladies only are admitted, from 10 to 5, and lectured to by a scientific and professional lady. Admission 25 cents.

AMERICAN EXHIBITION OF BRITISH Art, is now open in the NEW GALLERIES of the National Academy of Design, one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents. Season tickets 50 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS' CONCERTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON, THURSDAY, Nov. 5.
NOTICE.

To comply with the very general request,
THALBERG AND VIEUXTEMPS
will give one more concert on even a grander scale of magnificence than the last. The following artistes will appear on one and the same evening:

MLLE. FREZZOLINI, MME. D'ANGRI,
MLLE. CAIROLI,
SIG. LABOCETTA, SIG. GASSIER,
SIG. ROCCO, FERI KLETZER.

Full particulars to-morrow. Admission $1. Seats secured without extra charge. The sale of seats commence on Wednesday, Nov. 4.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

McKEAN BUCHANAN will make his first appearance since his return from California, Australia and England, (where he has been received with great enthusiasm by crowded and fashionable audiences,) on
MONDAY, NOV. 9,
In the character of
KING LEAR.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager.........A. H. Purdy
Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6½; curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 2, will commence with
WETAMO; Or, THE WAMPANOAGS AND NARRAGANSETTS.
To be followed by
BRIAN BOROIHME.
To conclude with the PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor.........Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette..25 cents | Pit.........12 cents
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2,
The performances commence with
VIRGINIUS.
To be followed by the drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.
To conclude with the drama of
THE WANDERING BOYS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

commencement of the
NEW DRAMATIC SEASON.

At this establishment, with an
ENTIRELY NEW COMPANY
of comedians of distinguished professional excellence, embracing, among others, the following well-known names in the record of New-York dramatic popularity, viz:

Mrs. Charles Howard,
Mrs. Henry Grattan,
Mrs. H. Ryner,
Miss Melissa,
Miss S. Partington,
Mrs. Fitzgerald,
Miss Kate Connor,
Miss E. Robinson,
Miss Sackett,
Mr. H. Watkins,
Mr. F. Hardenbergh,
Mr. H. Ryner,
Mr. E. F. Taylor,
Mr. J. Connor,
Mr. Bridgman,
Mr. Sparkman,
Mr. Post,
Mr. Foster,
Messrs. Addison, Stanton and Duncan.

Mr. H. Watkins.........Director of Amusements

E. F. Taylor, Prompter; De La Mana, Scenic Artist; Lerch, Leader of the Orchestra; Kiernan, Properties; Burns, Stage Carpenter. Comprising a tout ensemble of artistic superiority seldom paralleled under the most auspicious circumstances, and hence a satisfactory guarantee of the most finished representations of elegant Comedy, brilliant Farces humorous Dramas, and other chaste as well as light and lively productions. MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, 1857, the new romantic Play, founded on the Opera of "Linda di Chamounix," arranged in its present form by H. Watkins Esq., A MOTHER'S PRAYER; Or, The Rose of Penrith, and presented with the following excellent distribution of characters: Wandering Davy, a shepherd, Mr. H. Watkins; Robert Lawler, a farmer, H. Ryner; Arthur, Earl of Penrith, F. Hardenbergh; General Blackain, Bridgman; Aline, the Rose of Penrith, (with songs,) Mrs. C. Howard; Dame Margaret, Mrs. H. Grattan; Lilly Lover, Mrs. H. Ryner. The other characters by the rest of the company. MONDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the CARLO FAMILY, in their equilibristic feats, the Grand Ascension on a Wheel, by G. Carlo, dances, &c., and the Pantomime Ballet of THE GOBLIN OF THE WOOD. The beautiful AQUARIA, or Ocean and River Gardens, are now one of the leading attractions of this popular establishment. The Happy Family, the Living Serpents, the Panopticon Studio, &c. All to be seen without extra charge to visitors. Admittance, 25 cents to everything, children, under ten, 13 cents.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings. Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS, Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

TO CAPITALISTS OR MERCHANTS WANTING A SAFE INVESTMENT.—For sale, 60 vacant lots in the 1st Ward of the city of Milwaukee, Wis., commanding a fine view of the Lake and Bay. These lots are situated on an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above the level of the Lake, and are now coming into market for first-class residences. There is no city in the West that has increased more steadily for ten years, or has a better basis for a continued growth than Milwaukee. Without any railroad facilities, until within the last three years, its population has increased from 7,000 in 1845, to 40,000 in 1857. With its present railroad advantages, and enjoying the best harbor on the Lake, its future growth may be judged of. If preferred by the purchaser, a well-assorted stock of Dry Goods at market prices would be taken as part payment in lieu of cash to the amount of $25,000 to $30,000. Balance in payments of one, two and three years, with interest semi-annually at 7 per cent. Title to the above property indisputable. For further particulars, address MERCHANT, Box No. 1,391, Cincinnati Post-Office.

NORTHWESTERN ILLINOIS.—FOR SALE, or exchange for railroad bonds, a splendid farm of over 500 acres, well wooded and watered, two miles from a populous city and the Illinois Central Railroad. For productiveness healthfulness, beauty, and convenience, cannot be surpassed. Also, a fourteen-acre town plot, with water right. Apply, at 11 or 3 o'clock, to F. CLAY, No. 156 Grand-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement. Will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 61 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE ON MURRAY HILL, 5TH-av., 28 X 65 feet, finished complete in the best possible manner, with rosewood doors, &c. Terms easy, little, if any, cash being required. Apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 14 East 27th-st., or N. T. HIGBIE & SON, No. 31 Nassau-st.

REAL ESTATE.—IMPROVED REAL ESTATE, well located in this City, and at fair prices, will be sold for bank stocks at par, in amounts to suit, from two to fifty thousand dollars.
WM. J. BURRITT,
No. 15 Wall-st., from 12 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT FOR THE WINTER.—One in West 38th st.; one in 5th-av., near 36th-st.; one in 2d-av., near 8th-st.; one in Bleecker-st.; one in 4th-st., near Broadway; one in Great Jones-st., near Broadway; one in 2d-av., near St. Mark's Place; one in 5th-av., near 26th-st.; one in 9th-st., near University-place; one in Clifton, Staten Island; one No. 136 West 43d st, near 8th-av.; one No. 140 West 39th-st., near 8th-av.; one No. 227 5th-av., near 27th-st. Apply to EDWARD H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st., Commonwealth Bank Building.

TO LET—A NICE SMALL BRICK HOUSE, NO. 102 East 33d-st., near Lexington-av., with all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, baths, wash trays, gas and all the gas fixtures, &c., &c. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of TERENCE KOEN, No. 123 East 24th st., from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., or from 5 to 8 P. M.

TO LET—TO RESPECTABLE FAMILIES THE dwelling part of three of the new row of buildings on the west side of 3d-av., between 45th and 46th sts.; buildings 25x50, finished, with baths, gas, &c.; arranged for two families to each building; also, the stores in said buildings. For particulars, apply from 12 to 2 P. M. to T. B. GILFORD, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, pleasantly situated on the West side of the City, near 23d-st., with gas, hot and cold bath, range, &c., containing twelve rooms. Rent to 1st May next only $200. Apply to DANIEL O'BRIEN, No. 59 William-st., third floor.

TO LET—NO. 54 FRANKLIN, 3-STORY HOUSE, near Broadway. Apply to J. W. HAMERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., from 9 to 11 A. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT TO LOCATE IN the City as a physician, wishes to rent an unfurnished basement room for an office in some street, say from 35th to 39th sts., between 5th and 6th avs. The small front room of an English basement house preferred. Any respectable family having such a room to dispose of will please address a line to SURGEON, Madison-square Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY. Must be in a desirable location, say between 4th and 20th sts., brick or stone front, full size lot; the house must have all the modern improvements: would take it on a lease. Address B. R., at the office of this paper.

WANTED—A SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE, BEtween Washington and Union squares, and Broadway and 6th-av., for six months. Address W., Box No. 2,719 Post-Office.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

DEPARTMENT OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

C. J. WARREN, Property Clerk, No. 86 Franklin-st., has on hand, presumed to have been stolen:

A plated harness, black velvet ribbons, vest pattern, thirty yards water repellant cloths, roll of check cloth for pants, two boxes tobacco, nine bags barley, forty pawn tickets. Also, two gold watches, seven silver watches, and ten pawn tickets from Philadelphia, on which $100 has been paid.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 50 BEAVER-ST.

TURNIP SEEDS.—WILLIAM KINGHORN, Lanse, Berwickshire, North Britain, residing in the very centre of the best cultivated district of the country—a district particularly famed for the superiority of its turnips, and in which Swedish Turnip Seed is raised to a great extent—has peculiar advantages for supplying this article. Terms, 6d. per lb. and 2s. for each sack—the cash to be remitted with each order, or a reference to a respectable person in this neighborhood.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS A GOOD COOK AND to wash and iron, by a competent Protestant Scotch woman; also, as laundress, as chambermaid and waiter, as nurse and seamstress, as chambermaid and laundress, as chambermaid and nurse, and to do general housework in the city or country, at moderate wages, by very experienced girls. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman, of long experience, to do general housework. Is a good plain cook; makes excellent bread and buiscuit; first-rate laundress; humble, neat and willing to work; a person who studies the interest of her employer; has reference which can be relied on. Can be seen at No. 203 7th-av., near 24th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, sisters, in a small private family; one is a first-rate cook, washer and ironer, and a good bread maker; the other to do chamberwork, waiting, or take care of a baby. Four years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 212 Fulton-av.

WANTED—BY A GENTEEL WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as general servant; she makes good bread, washes and irons well, does up linen in style, is fond of children; also, a neat girl of 15, can mind a baby, sews neatly, washes for the nursery, will make herself useful. The cook $6, the other $3. Call No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COMPETENT middle-aged woman, with some years of excellent reference, to do the general housework of a gentleman's family; is kind and obliging, neat and tidy in her habits, and very particular with her work. Ladies in want of a good trustworthy domestic, apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as good cook, washer and ironer, and understands cooking well; can make bread, biscuit and pastry; would take a waiter's place or laundress; can fulfill any situation in a private family; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 104 West 14th-st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT, MIDDLE-AGED woman, with excellent reference, wishes to cook, wash and iron in a gentleman's family; can cook meats, game, pastry, make soups, &c., in excellent style. Ladies in want of a servant of undoubted ability will apply to J. S. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITUation as cook and laundress, or chambermaid and laundress, in a respectable private family. Has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for eight years. Call for two days at No. 6 Leroy-st., corner of Bleecker

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A SUPERIOR CLASS of female servants, both colored and white; some of whom are first class cooks, and all willing to work for wages to suit the times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as lady's maid and seamstress, or to do light chamberwork. Has the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 122 12th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; or as nurse and seamstress; and is willing to make herself generally useful if required; call or address M. A. R., No. 346 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class waitress; would have no objection to do chamberwork, plain sewing, or take care of children; with unexceptionable testimonials. Call or address at No. 59 West 29th st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS professional cook. Understands soups, made-up dishes, pastries, jellies, and game of all kinds. The best of City reference given. Apply for two days at No. 67 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, as chambermaid and plain sewer, or fine washer and ironer; has good references; can be seen for two days at the residence of her present employer, No. 99 5th-av., corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A COLORED WOman, as cook or laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 108 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first class cook in a respectable family; a person who understands the business thoroughly. The best of City reference. Can be seen, for 2 days, at No. 85 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., over the store.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as ladies' maid or seamstress; understands dressing hair, and would like to go South. Apply at No. 28 West 18th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as lady's maid and seamstress, or would take care of a baby. Can be seen at 282 19th st., corner of Avenue A.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office; a clerk for a steamer; 2 conductors; 2 baggageman; 4 men for steamers; 4 boys to learn trades and stores; 1 stewardess; 1 seamstress; 6 chambermaids; 4 girls to travel to Europe and California; 1 barkeeper for a hotel. Apply to GILLEN & CO., No. 6 East Broadway.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, OF STEADY HABits, to take charge of an intelligence office in this City. One who has been accustomed to the duty preferred. Salary moderate. Address INTELLIGENCE, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and laundress, and to assist in the sewing in a small family. City reference required. Apply at No. 247 5th-av.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE YOUNG MAN AS salesman in a dry goods store—one perfectly acquainted with the business in all its branches. For such liberal wages will be given. Address DRY GOODS, this office.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 5 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a very respectable young married woman, Protestant. Best City references if required. Can be seen for two days at Mr. STEWART'S, No. 267 West 36th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF ROOMS AND TWO or three single rooms with board, may be obtained at No. 105 West 14th-st.; the house is strictly first-class, and was leased by its present occupant last May, by whom it has been renewed and furnished with every comfort and convenience. Small children not received, and those who only wish low-price board, please not apply.

BOARDING.—A SMALL, QUIET, RESPECTABLE family, occupying a house with modern improvements, in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will let two well-furnished rooms with partial board to two or three gentlemen who are willing to pay liberal board for the comforts of a home. References exchanged. Address Box No. 3,868 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, their second story, consisting of three furnished rooms, to a gentleman and wife. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDrooms may be obtained at MRS. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A FINE PARLOR AND BEDROOM, on the second floor, at No. 21 Clinton-place.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ONE or two single gentlemen of high respectability can obtain rooms and partial board in the house of a private family on Brooklyn Heights, and contiguous to Wall-st. ferry. Address box No. 4,663 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE family, occupying a first-class house, in Pacific-st., between Henry and Clinton, would let to a gentleman and wife a front room and bedroom attached, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Terms reasonable; references exchanged. Address J. C., Box No. 886 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 186 ATLANtic-st., near Clinton-st., in a private family. Convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—AT NO. 229 HICKS-st. A large front room. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire one or two rooms with full board and the comforts of a home in some respectable quiet family in Brooklyn, where there are no other boarders; will be desirable and permanent. Address for three days stating terms, which must be moderate, and giving all particulars.
C. F. M., *Times.*

WANTED—A ROOM AND PARTIAL BOARD, BY a young man in a private family; location between 14th and 23d sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address, with particulars, C, box No. 3,912 Post-Office.

102 WEST ELEVENTH-STREET.—NEW and handsomely furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen, with partial board. Gentlemen wishing a pleasant and desirable home can find such by applying as above. References exchanged.

143 MADISON-STREET.—A COUPLE OF single gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms, with or without board, on moderate terms. Gas and bath in the house. Family private. References required and given.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 41 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

HOME WANTED FOR THE WINTER IN a strictly private family, wishing to reduce expenses. Two rooms for a gentleman and his wife; location to be between 4th and 7th avs.; references given and required. Address S, Box No. 672 Post Office.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 10 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Secretary of State,
JAMES O. PUTNAM.

For Comptroller,
NATHANIEL S. BENTON.

For Attorney-General,
HENRY S. ROSS.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
ROSWELL GRAVES.

For State Treasurer,
LYMAN ODELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
GOLDSMITH DENISTON.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
JOHN M. STEVENS.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals,
HIRAM KETCHUM.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
W. MITCHELL.

For Justice of the Supreme Court,
CHARLES A. PEABODY.

For Justices of the Superior Court,
BENJAMIN W. BONNEY,
LUMAN SHERWOOD.

For Justice of the Court of Common Pleas,
WILLIAM M. ALLEN.

For Justice of the Marine Court,
WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

For Surrogate,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

For Recorder,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

For Register,
JAMES H. WELSH.

For District-Attorney,
DANIEL ULLMAN.

By order of
ZOPHAR MILLS, Chairman.
F. C. WAGNER, THOS. McKNIGHT, } Vice Chairmen.
C. H. WHITAKER, J. L. NOYSE, } Secretaries.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

REPUBLICAN AND UNION CANDIDATE.
REGULAR NOMINATION.
For member of Assembly—JOHN B. STEVENS.

FOR SURROGATE,
ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Xth, XIth, XIIIth and XVIIth WARDS.

The Democratic Republican Nominating Convention of this District met at Union Hall on Monday evening, 19th inst., and unanimously nominated
SMITH ELY, Jr.,
of the XVIIth Ward, as candidate for Senator.
NORMAN McLEOD, Chairman.
DAVID HOGG and J. J. DYMOND, Secretaries.

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—ARRANGEMENTS FOR ELECTION DAY, NOV. 3.—The head-quarters will be at the Cooper House, corner Broadway and Worth-st., where the entire ticket may be procured. The tickets for the several Ward districts may also be had at the following places, rented by the Association, from sunrise to sunset on the day of election:

Districts 1 and 2—The store No. 38 Centre-st.
District 3—The store No. 126 Leonard-st.
Districts 4 and 5—The store No. 475 Pearl-st.
District 6—The store No. 174 Chatham-st.
District 7—The store No. 34½ Elm-st.
District 8—The store No. 178 Canal-st.

By order of the Association.
OWEN W. BRENNAN, President.
ROBERT IRWIN, JULIUS BRILL, } Vice-Presidents.
GEORGE WILLIAMS, Treasurer.
MOSLEY LYON, Secretary.

PROCLAMATION.—IN PURSUANCE OF A Resolution of the Common Council of the City of New-York, I do hereby offer a Reward of $100 for the detection of any person voting or attempting to vote illegally; or of any person who shall procure, aid, assist, counsel or advise another to give or offer his vote illegally, or to go into any Ward or Election District for that purpose at the ensuing Election to be held in this City, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of November next. To be paid upon the conviction of the offender, and the certificate of the Recorder or District-Attorney, that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming such reward. But all claims for such reward, not presented to the undersigned in writing, within twenty days after the conviction of such offender, shall be disregarded.

Given under my hand at the Mayor's Office,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.—SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.—For Senator, GEORGE W. MONROE.—At a meeting of the American Convention held Wednesday evening, Oct. 28, at Clark's Hall, 42d-st., G. W. Monroe was unanimously nominated the candidate of the American Party for the Seventh Senatorial District.
ALONZO STONE, Chairman.
CHARLES T. BALCOM, Secretary.

XIIth Ward—John L. Farrington, Charles T. Balcom. *XIXth Ward*—Alonzo Stone, William Clark. *XXth Ward*—Thomas Forrester, George Gillen. *XXIst Ward*—Lewis Corser, B. G. Garrison. *XXIId Ward*—S. M. Mawbery, A. I. Jackson.

ONCE MORE UNTO THE BREACH, DEAR FRIENDS, ONCE MORE!—A grand mass meeting of the American and Republican organizations of the Twelfth Assembly District to ratify the nomination of the People's Union candidate
For Assembly,
JOHN B. EVERSON,
will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 2, in Live Oak Hall, No. 200 6th-st., at 7½ o'clock. Eminent speakers have been engaged. All citizens who love liberty, and are opposed to official corruption, are earnestly invited to attend.
CHARLES PERLEY, President.
GEORGE SPARROW, Secretary.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—IXth, XVth, XVIth and XVIIIth Wards.—American, Republican and Whig nomination. For Senator: JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr. The placard circulated in the Sixth Senatorial District, addressed, "To Colored voters," was unauthorized by myself or my friends, and is a fraud and forgery.
J. B. VARNUM, Jr.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—DEMOcratic Republican Regular Nomination for Member of Assembly, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH.
MOSES D. GALE, Chairman.
Capt. NELSON TAYLOR, Secretary.

BROOKLYN TENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held THIS EVENING, (Monday, Nov. 2,) at No. 93 Boerum-st., SECOND FLOOR. Important business, preparatory to election, will be transacted, and a full attendance is desired.
HENRY HILL, President.
D. B. HASBROUCK, Secretary.

REGULAR AND UNANIMOUS NOMINATION.—SEVENTH DISTRICT.—For Assembly—PHILIP W. ENGS.—This District embraces parts of the IXth and XVth Wards, and is bounded as follows: By the west side of Broadway from 4th to 14th-st., south side of 14th-st. to West-st., along West to Christopher-st., up Christopher along the north side of 4th to Broadway.

POLL CLERKS APPOINTED BY THE Board of Police for the ensuing election, who have not received their certificates of election, will call for them early on Monday morning, Nov. 2. By order of the Board. GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk, pro tem.

NOMINEE OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLIcan Knickerbocker Citizens' and Whig Parties—For Judge of the Marine Court of the City of New-York:
WILLIAM H. BROWNE.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION FOR THE First District, THOS. McKNIGHT, of the IIId Ward.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—CANDIDATE for Assembly, JOHN W. CHANLER.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE CONDUCTORS, drivers and other employés of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, held Oct. 31, 1857, Mr. L. Harney was called to the Chair, and Mr. H. F. Lord and R. H. Chamberlain were elected Secretaries.

On motion, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas, The extreme depression in business in this City has engendered among all classes, both public and private, a spirit of retrenchment; and

Whereas, In numerous cases the retrenchment falls where it can least be borne. Therefore,

Resolved, That in refusing to follow the example of the other City railroads in reducing their expenses by reducing the wages of their employés the conduct of Wm. A. Darling, President of said Company, should merit the approval of all, whether connected with said Road or not, who believe that honest labor should be honestly rewarded.

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered to Wm. A. Darling for not only sustaining our past and present wages, thus enabling us to make provisions for the wants of our families during the coming Winter, but also for his upright and strict observance of the interests of the said Company, at all times requiring each person to perform his duty faithfully.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to sustain the reputation of the Third-avenue Railroad Company, and use every effort to facilitate its usefulness and accommodate its numerous patrons.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the daily papers.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF PROPERTY OWNERS on the 4th-av. and adjacent streets, desirous of preventing the locomotives of the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies from passing below 42d-st., and of hearing the report of the Board of Police, and adopting such further action as may be necessary to abate "the nuisance," will be held at No. 394 4th-av., on MONDAY, the 2d November, inst., at 8 o'clock P. M.

By order of the Committee.
JAMES T. BACHE, President.
JAMES CONNOLLY, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MEETING ON MONDAY, Nov. 2, of the Stockholders of the Bowery Bank will be at the Philadelphia House, No. 145 Bowery, in place of the Bowery Bank.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YANKEE NOTIONS FOR DECEMBER Out this morning. A number adapted to the cases of all sorts of hard-up individuals. For sale by all News Agents. Price 12 cents.
T. W. STRONG,
Publisher, No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE PEOPLE'S ANTI-MONOPOLY MILK Association will deliver pure Country Milk at six cents per quart. Call immediately and secure your tickets, sixteen for one dollar. Down with the seven-cent monopoly extortion! Office No. 835 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal of Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Offers board and tuition for $[illegible] a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 86th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle, [illegible] the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, [illegible] care of the highest order. Mrs. W. H. JOHNSON [illegible] applications, and circulars may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. [illegible] Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. [illegible]

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—CHARLES BARTLETT, LATE PRINCIPAL.—The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on Wednesday, the 4th of November next. The arrangements of the School and family are adapted to youth of all ages, from ten years upward. Pupils are prepared for College or for business. Terms $250 per annum. For further information, or for circulars, address
C. B. WARRING, OTIS BISBEE, } Principals.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 9 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S book-store, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE P. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The term begins Sept. 9. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six [illegible] are under the care of a female teacher. The Gy[illegible] is open to all departments. Circulars may be [illegible] the school-rooms, and at the bookstores of [illegible] WOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. [illegible]

$5. BOOK-KEEPING, WRIT[illegible] METIC.—TERMS REDUCED ON[illegible] DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will receive [illegible] this day and evening at half price. Applicants [illegible] mute for a full commercial course, and be practically prepared for business before Christmas. Terms for twenty lessons, each branch, $5 each. Regular terms $10.

$1—FOR TEN WRITING LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH.—Classes commence This Day at 11 A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. for ladies—4 and 8 o'clock P. M. for gentlemen. New pupils received daily this week. Book-keeping day and evening. Separate parlors for private instruction.
GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

THE MISSES DANFORTH RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed their School to No. 334 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts., third door above Dr. Muhlenberg's Church, where they will receive their pupils on the 14th September.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN SCHOOL—ASHland Collegiate Institute, Ashland, Greene County, N.Y. Terms $130 per year, male and female. Students received at any time. Full particulars at No. 122 Nassau-st., up-stairs.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided. R. B. WIGGINS, M. A.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 938 Broadway. Messrs. LYON & KARGE, principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILItary Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17 and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING AND PAINTING FROM NATURE.—In the most desirable system known, taught at No. 231 8th-av., by its author, S. WOOD, Jr. "His pupils' pictures, after 15 lessons, would do credit to veteran artists."—*Boston Commonwealth.*

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT Stamford, Conn. Z. B. NICHOLS, Principal. Winter Term commences Nov. 1. For circulars, containing terms, &c., address the Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 278 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MRS. BENEDICT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies reopened Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., second door from 5th-av.

STUYVESANT-SQUARE SCHOOL, NO. 81 East 16th-st., offers to parents good facilities for the education of their sons.
J. H. TYNG.

EVENING DRAWING CLASS FOR GENTLEMEN, from 7 to 9. Drawing from Plaster casts and from Nature, at S. SCHUSTER'S Academy, No. 788 Broadway.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 288 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GENtleman, highly educated in classical and English literature, skilled in book-keeping, and competent to give lessons on the piano; is desirous of a situation in a private family; prefers this City, but would go South. Inquire at No. 7 Beekman-st., Nassau Bank Building, Room No. 7.

WANTED—IN A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING-School in this City a resident English or Scotch governess who can teach the English branches thoroughly. One who understands French will be preferred. Apply at No. 38 Union-square.

MATHEMATICS.—A YOUNG MAN WISHES A situation (either in the City or country) as teacher of Algebra and Geometry; would be found serviceable as assistant in teaching beginners. Address T. D. C., *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

New York classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Brooklyn classes on Mondays and Thursdays, or Tuesdays and Fridays.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillon and all other dances.

Monthly soirees for children's parents.

Mr. Dodworth, finding from the past two years' experience that his instructions in the *minuet de la cour* and minuet quadrille were of great service in developing graceful movement and improving the style of his pupils, will continue the practice of those and other graceful studies. Among other novelties procured while on a tour of observation through France, Germany and England, will be introduced the Masurka in ten figures adopted for the coming season by the association of teachers in Paris.

For circulars of terms, &c., apply at either of the academies.

ASSEMBLIES AT A. DODWORTH'S Dancing Academies will commence in Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, on Monday, Nov. 2; in New-York, No. 806 Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 4. To be continued weekly during the season. For ladies and gentlemen who can dance, but desirous of learning the Lancer Quadrille, German Cotillion, Polish Mazurka, and other newer dances, these Assemblies afford excellent opportunities, being at the same time useful as well as economical evening amusements. For terms, &c., send for Circular.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S CLASSES FOR dancing, &c., are open at No. 54 East 13th-st. Pupils can commence at any time. On Tuesdays and Fridays, at 12 o'clock noon, for children; at 3½ in the afternoon for ladies, and 7½ in the evening for gentlemen. On Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 3½ P. M. for misses and masters. All the dances and quadrilles taught in the first quarter. Circulars can be obtained at the school.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.,
Will offer on Monday, Nov. 2,
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers.
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—F. C. BOMBALIER & CO., Havana, Proprietors, will forward freight and parcels to all parts of Cuba, by United States mail steamship *Granada*, on the 2d of November, inst. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at Custom-House.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Agents,
No. 82 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneer.
SPECIAL SALE
OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
By order of Assignees.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 92 Broadway,
WILL SELL ON
MONDAY. NOV. 2,
A LARGE STOCK OF
SEASONABLE READY-MADE
CLOTHING,
Including every article in the line, and all to be sold for cash, without reserve, by order of Assignees.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY Nov. 2, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

$7,000 Galena and Chicago R. R. 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bs.
$12,000 Milwaukee and Horicon Railroad 1st mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 New Jersey Central R. R 2d mort. 7 per cent. Bs.
$7,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 Warren Railroad of New Jersey, 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds
$22,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
$730 Sun Mutual Ins Scrip of 1853 and 855.
$410 Commercial Mutual Ins. Scrip of 1856.

65 shares Grocers Steam Sugar Refining Co.	$100 each
12 shares Rome and Watertown Railroad.	$100 each
3 shares Warren Railroad of New-Jersey	$50 each
50 shares United States Trust Co	$100 each
9 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each
20 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co	$25 each
60 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
100 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	$20 each
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Ins. Co.	$17 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
10 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
40 shares Rutgers Fire Ins. Co	$25 each
30 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co	$25 each
20 shares Mechanics' and Traders' Ins. Co.	$25 each
100 shares Firemen's Ins Co	$17 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Special sales TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) Nov. 3, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Nov 5. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY; also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board, on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL, AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, in the gallery No. 23 Nassau-st., superb private collection of pictures, water colors, statuary, etc., the gallery of J. M. Burt, Esq., collected by him with great care during a series of years; most of them are works of the first American artists, and were painted to order. Among the pictures will be found a view of Vermont, by A. B. Durand; Coming Storm, by do.; a view among the Adirondack Mountains, by Kensett; Lake George, do., with others by this artist; Mountain Scenery, by F. E. Church; Fall and Winter scenes, by Gignoux; superb head, by Elliott; several landscapes, by Casilear; flights, groups, horses, etc., by Ranney; Harvest Scene, by T. Cole, purchased from the family; several very fine pictures by J. F. Cropsey; some fine landscapes, etc., by Wm. Hart, Boutelle, Doughty, Oddie, Cafferty, J. H. Hill, George Innes, Nah'l Wenderoff, Oertel, George Flagg, Coleman, J. M. Hart, Shattuck and Gifford. Also, works of great merit by Sidney B. Percey, Swerbach; sketches by Leutz, Vandenburgh, Creswol, Fragonard, Teniers, Moncheron, Robert of Brussels, Merile, Luncret, Detriecy, Wouters, Van Spandum, and others. Also, superb water-colors by Joshua Crystall, David Cox, Steinfield, Wandersford, Corbould, Roubothani, Varley, Prout, Cropsey, W. H. Pyne, Copley, Fielding, A. Kauffman, Turner, Helf, and others. Also, a beautiful statue in marble, of Cupids wrestling for the heart, by Delmedico, with a scagliola pedestal.

The above choice collection can be examined, as above, one week before the sale.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 249 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c., eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—piano, gas chandeliers, lace curtains, velvet carpets, silver ware, parlor suites, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday) Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 177 Amity-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts., the entire genteel furniture of the house, which is in elegant order, and will comprise, in part, rich satin and gold brocatel furniture, velvet tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, very elegant gilt and bronze chandeliers, pier and other mirrors, oval do., oil-paintings, bookcases and secretaries, dressing and plain bureaus, French bedsteads, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, sterling silver, and silver-plated ware, China and glass ware, bedroom and kitchen furniture, &c., &c.; also, all the coal and wood in cellar; also, one very vauable telescope, for day and night. Catalogues will be ready early on Monday morning.

HENRY B. HERTS, jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE OF READY-MADE CLOTHING, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, at 10 A. M., at the warerooms of Messrs. D. J. & G. J. LEVY, No. 84 Warren-st.

The above sale having been adjourned by injunction, will positively take place as above.

Catalogues ready and goods on view this day.

By order of
B. J. HART, and
H. MORRISSEN,
Assignees.

. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at No. 142 Greene-st., near Houston, all the genteel household furniture contained in the above house, viz.: mahogany parlor suites covered in hair cloth, mirrors, paintings, centre, pier and sofa tables, mahogany divans, Brussels carpets, gas fixtures, mahogany marble-top dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, blankets, bolsters and pillows, lounges, chairs, sofas, &c., together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above house is to let. Inquire on the premises.

G. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On account of hard times, will sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, all the splendid furniture in house No. 122 West 15th-st., consisting of three elegant parlor suites, rosewood pianoforte, inlaid with pearl and fully warranted; gilt-frame mirror, bureau, chairs, &c., and a large assortment of bedroom and kitchen furniture, glass ware and crockery, &c. Persons in want of furniture will do well to attend, as the house is splendidly furnished; 30 spring and hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, carpets, &c.

JOHN REDDING, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN REDDING, AUCTIONEER, will sell, on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at No. 1,090 Broadway, at 6½ o'clock, a variety of standard and miscellaneous books, the stock of a dealer retiring from the business

The sale of the remaining stock will be continued on WEDNESDAY EVENING following.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

OFFICE NO. 23 NASSAU-ST. WILL SELL at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 o'clock in front of the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a bay mare, buggy and harness, a most complete and stylish turn-out; mare, long tail, 6 years old, can trot in 3 minutes; Hambletonian stock buggy of Brewster's make, square box, has not been used a dozen times; new harness in complete order.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERY STORE AUCTION.—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 344 3d, corner Lewis-st., the entire contents, comprising soap, candles, mustard, spices, indigo, prunes, nuts, teas, coffee, lemon syrup, claret wine, tobacco, cigars, &c. Also, Fairbanks' scale, 1,200 pounds counter scales and weights, &c. Deposits required of all purchasers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO purchased clothing at the sale, No. 84 Warren st., on Thursday last, are hereby notified that they can have their goods this day.

All lots not called for this day will be resold to-morrow, when the sale of the balance of the stock will take place, without further adjournment.

HERTS & MOSS,
Auctioneers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—ONE OF the best, most extensive and lucrative country offices, situated in one of the most pleasant and healthy towns in the United States, is offered for sale. Price $2,200. Amount of business done last year, $3,200. Inquire of S. M PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

A RARE CHANCE.—THE LEASE AND FIXtures of Tea and Coffee store, No. 67 Catharine-st., will be sold cheap. There is a well-established cash business, which, if application be made soon, will be saved to the purchaser. Inquire of BRITTON & ELY,
No. 35 William-st.

EMPLOYMENT PROFITABLE AND DELIGHTFUL.—In country villages from $100 to $200 per month can be made by teaching Mr Wood's beautiful and popular system of drawing and painting from nature. It may be thoroughly acquired in a few days. Apply at his residence, No. 231 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A JEWELRY STORE, ONE THAT has been established about 20 years. It is located in the business part of the City, is a first-rate stand, and a good opportunity for any one acquainted with the business. Terms made easy. Real Estate or Stocks taken in exchange. Address O., *Times* office.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope, directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 16th day of November next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 16th day of November next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stocks held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 16, 1857.

H. R. SELDEN, Lieut. Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—The Stockholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company are invited to examine at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st., a practical plan to save their Stock, release their road from its embarrassment and save the unsecured Bonds and Stock from total loss.

The plan is to secure a cash subscription of not less than 10 per cent. on the Stock, the amount realized to be expended in taking up the floating debt, and removing the chattel mortgage on the rolling stock.

The Company will give the subscribers a certificate for the amount paid in, bearing 7 per cent. interest, and secured by a deposit in the Trust Company of Mortgage Bonds of double the amount.

The Committee earnestly recommend the Stockholders to give immediate attention to the subject.

CHAS. H. MARSHALL, URIAH J. SMITH,
WILLIAM DENNISTOUN, GEO. KINNEY,
JOHN T. AGNEW, D. A. CUSHMAN,
ERASTUS BROOKS, WM. D. MURPHY,
JOHN H. GOURLIE,
And others of the Committee.

INTEREST NOTICE—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The interest falling due 1st November next on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after Monday, the 2d day of November next, on presentation of the proper Coupons, at the office of the Cashier of the Company at Toledo, Ohio

The great difficulty of remitting funds from the West prevents payment being made in New-York.

The Coupons above mentioned will be received as cash in payment on subscriptions to the Second General Mortgage Bonds of the Company now offered to the stockholders. GEORGE H. FORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD—No. 28 Exchange-place.

To the holders of the abovenamed Bonds: You are requested to report to me in writing (if not already reported to F. A. Lane, Esq., or myself) the amount of Bonds you hold of said Road, and whether 8 or 10 per cent. You are also requested to pay $5 on each Bond of $1,000, to pay costs of suit for foreclosure, which is now progressing for your benefit. D. D. WILLIAMSON,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1857. Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD,
Cor. East 61st st. and 3d-av.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—THE ANnual meeting of the stockholders of the Third Avenue Railroad Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 12, 1857, at which time an election for thirteen directors for the ensuing year, will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 2 P. M.

SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON R. R. Co.
CINCINNATI, Oct. 30, 1857.

HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE Bonds of this Company, are requested to present for payment the interest warrants due in New-York, Nov. 1, 1857, to FRANK S. BOND at No. 21 Nassau-st. S. S. L. HOMMEDIEU, President.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 28, 1857.—The interest which will be due on the Bonds of this Company on the 1st day of November next, will be paid on presentation of the interest warrants at the Banking House of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. GILBERT L. WILSON, Treas.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

HUDSON COUNTY BANK, JERSEY CITY, Oct. 20, 1857.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK OF THE denomination of tens and upwards with checks certified, will be redeemed at par at the Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., New-York.

A. A. HARDENBERGH, Assistant Cashier.

RAMAPO AND PATERSON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons due on the 1st of November on the bonds of this Company will be paid at the Bank of North America on and after the 2d.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY
No. 29 Exchange-place, New-York, Oct. 30, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE EVANSVILLE and Crawfordsville Railroad Co., due on Nov. 1, will be paid at this office. GEO. P. FITCH, Sec'y.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST PROXIMO IN this City on New-York Central Railroad Company Bonds, and Albany City 6 per cent. Stock, will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1857.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO AND Milwaukee Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, will be paid at the Bank of the Republic.

H. A. TUCKER, Treasurer.

THE SMALL BILLS OF THE NEWARK (New-Jersey) Banks are received by us at ¾ per cent. discount. VAN VLEEK, READ & DREXEL,
No. 27 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

A MAGNIFICENT AND RICHLY-CARVED double-round 7-octave rosewood piano-forte for sale, finished in the style of Louis XIV, with four round corners, back same as front, most elaborately inlaid with real pearl work of merit, triple mouldings all round, rich and costly carved legs, with grapes, fruit and vines on four corners, rich solid pearl keys; made to order by one of the best makers of this City; is a drawing-room grand overtrung bass, and in tone is one of richness and power seldom met with, and can be fully tested in every way; is without fault or blemish, and worthy the attention of those in search of a magnificent parlor piano; new two months ago, and fully warranted. Price only $300, cost $500, box for shipping, &c., included. Apply at No. 678 6th-av. near Crystal Palace, New-York City, four days, from 7½ A. M. till 8½ P. M. N. B.—An object will be offered to a cash buyer.

T. H. CHAMBERS, PIANO MANUFACTURER,
Nos. 8 and 10 Bible House, Astor place, corner 8th-st and 4th-av. [Formerly DUBOIS & STODART and DUBOIS, BACON & CHAMBERS.] The oldest establishment, and a reliable place to purchase.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—A FAMILY IN want of money will sell their Piano for $160, splendid rosewood, 6¾-octave, round corners, beautiful tone; cost $275 a short time ago; was made to order by well-known City maker; is perfectly new, and in good order. About $20 worth of music given with it. Call at No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GOLD MEDAL PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-sts., near Broadway, New-York, manufacturers of Grand and Square Pianos, with Patent Repetition Action, have taken the First Premium over those of the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Among the judges were GOTTSCHALK, MASON and WOLLENHAUPT.

Warranted fully for three years. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

HAINES BROTHERS' CELEBRATED PIANO-FORTES—To let or for sale on installments at their Manufactory, Nos. 320, 332, and 334 2d-av., corner 21st-st., New-York, by J. M. PELTON. N. B.—Several Pianos but little used and warranted in perfect order, for sale low.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 508 Broadway. H. WARREN.

PRICE'S INODOROUS GLYCERINE—$1 50 per lb. bottle; just imported and now selling off below wholesale price at retail, for cash.

ARTHUR WILLMER, Importer,
No. 107 Fulton-st., second floor, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, June 15, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern's and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, every day.
Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

HOMER RAMSDELL, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¼ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by Steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE
METROPOLITAN POLICE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 27, 1857.

THE FOLLOWING ARE EXTRACTS from an act entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof," passed April 15, 1857:

SECTION 21. "It shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any day of public election, within the said 'The Metropolitan Police District,' under a penalty of $50 for each offence; to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of the State of New-York, by the District-Attorney of the county wherein the offence is committed, for the benefit of the Police Contingent Fund, hereby authorized; and it shall be the duty of the Board of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by its proper orders in respect thereto. It shall be the duty of the said Board to prevent any booth or box for the distribution of tickets at any election to be erected or maintained within one hundred and fifty feet of any polling place within the said District

SECTION 22. "It shall be a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment in the County Jail or Penitentiary, if there be a Penitentiary in the county where the conviction is had, not less than one year nor exceeding two years, or by fine not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, for any person, without justifiable or excusable cause, to use personal violence upon any elector in 'The Metropolitan Police District,' or upon any member of the Police force thereof, when in the discharge of his duty, or for any such member to neglect making any arrest for an offence against the law of the State, committed in his presence, or for any person not a member of the Police force to falsely represent himself as being such member, with a fraudulent design."

Published by order of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police District.

F. A. TALLMADGE, Supt. of Police.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.

BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st, in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank; and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857. DAVID BANKS, Receiver.

BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned has been duly appointed Receiver of the Central Bank of Brooklyn, an Association formed under the Act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act to Authorize the Business of Banking," passed April 18, 1838, and the several acts additional thereto, or amendatory thereof.

The creditors of the said Association are hereby required to exhibit and establish their demands before me, within thirty days from the 20th day of October, inst., the time of my appointment as such Receiver, at the late place of business of said Association, at the junction of Fulton and Washington sts.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 22, 1857. JNO. L. SPADER.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO., Oct. 17, 1857.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, and a further dividend of $10 per share from the receipts prior to the reduction in the price of gas, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, 2d of November next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order. C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK,
NEW-YORK, Oct 30, 1857.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after MONDAY, Nov. 2.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and superior to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

COAL.

BALD EAGLE BITUMINOUS COAL—FROM the mines of the Taugascootack Coal Company. This coal is free from sulphur, and is well adapted for gas, steam, blacksmith and domestic uses. For sale by the single ton or more, by JAS. W. WILTSE,
No. 721 4th-st., near the Coal Yard, E. R.

Orders may be left with A. ASHFIELD, at the office of the Company, No. 24 William-st.

FOR SALE—THE GAS FIXTURES (INCLUDING one 30-light and two 20-light chandeliers,) and furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, settees, crockery and plated ware, lately belonging to the Odeon, Williamsburg. Apply to JARED SPARKS, No. 52 John-st., New York, or W. PARR, foot North 4th-st., Williamsburg.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20......1857	Wednesday, June 24....1857
Saturday, July 4......1857	Wednesday, July 8....1857
Saturday, July 18......1857	Wednesday, July 22....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15......1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26......1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24......1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21......1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5......1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 14.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 21.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Oct. 28.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 4.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Shannon, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail Steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin..........$130 | Second Cabin..........$75

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that, in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, Oct. 15. For freight or passage, apply to
WM. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship BALTIC, J. J. COMSTOCK, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M. All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificent steamship VANDERBILT, EDWARD HIGGINS commander, 5,268 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday..........Oct. 24	Saturday..........Nov. 14
Saturday..........Dec. 5	Saturday..........Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $50. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

Letters for England and Europe, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin..........$80 | Second Cabin..........$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton.	Southampton for New-York.
Ariel,	Saturday, Oct. 31	Weds'day, Nov. 4.
N. Star, Sat'y, Oct. 31	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage, or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR BREMEN DIRECT—TO SAIL NOV. 14.—The first-class paddle-wheel steamship ERICSSON, A. B. LOWBER, Commander, will leave for Bremen direct on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from pier No. 37 North River.

First Cabin	$80
Second Cabin	50
Steerage	30

Only a limited number of steerage passengers will be taken.

For freight or passage, apply to E. H. SAND, No. 11 South William-st., or to DUNHAM & CO., No. 13 William st., corner Beaver.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and very fast going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 7. The favorite steamer CAROLINA makes regular trips to Fernandina and the various landings on the St. Johns River, Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31, to Pilatka $33. N. B.—Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—On and after SATURDAY, Nov. 14, the steamers of the above line will leave at THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED States Mail line.—The splendid steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 4, from pier No. 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamers of this line, on and after Saturday, Nov. 14, will leave at 3 o'clock P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK.—STEAMER SYLVAN SHORE leaves Harlem at 6, 8, and 10½ A. M.; 3 and 5½ P. M. Peck-slip at 7 and 9½ A. M., 1½, 4½ and 6½ P. M. Landing at 120th-st., and 10th-st., except 7 A. M. and 5½ P. M.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

IRON BEDSTEADS.—THE NEW-YORK IRON Bedstead Manufacturing Company, No. 175 Centre-st., near Howard, call the attention of purchasers to their large stock, which they will dispose of at wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

The original and genuine article.—As a Spring and Fall purifier of the blood, and general tonic for the system, it stands unrivaled; acting simultaneously upon the stomach, bowels, kidneys, liver, and the circulation, it gently stimulates, while it disinfects and expels from the stomach and bowels all that is irritating, until they are restored to a sound and healthy condition. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.

HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP is universally acknowledged to be, par excellence, the only article extant for the complete removal of all such disfigurements of the skin as appear in the shape of pimples, tan, freckles, sunburn and morphew. Dr. G.'s Poudres Subtiles are equally remarkable for the surprising properties they possess in instantaneously removing superfluous hair, without injury to the skin, may be seen tested. His Vegetable Liquid Rouge, for imparting to the cheek and lip a brilliant, permanent, and natural tinge, is sui generis. Also, Lily White, Hair Restorative, Hair Dye, Oriental Cream, &c.

AGENTS—CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, Boston; GREEN, Worcester; CARLETON, Lowell; POST, Rochester; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn, and at Dr. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S Old Established Depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK.—"THE CAUSE AND CURE."—A complete practical treatise on spermatorrhœa and premature exhaustion, with local debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess, or other causes, in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings. With a supplement on genito-urinary diseases. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially, at 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND and other remedies for private diseases are the *ne plus ultra*. All disappointed of a cure will, under Dr. WARD'S treatment, in a few days, feel that "Richard is himself again." A quick and permanent cure guaranteed in every case. Unexampled success in female diseases, Monthly Pills, $5 per box; never fail of the effect intended. All the afflicted, come to Dr WARD, Office No. 289 Canal-st., third door east of Broadway.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. WATSON has for a long series of years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business or change of diet. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence, No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway. The consulting rooms are separate. WM. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

PILES.—DR. ABERNETHY'S GREAT EUROPEAN REMEDY—Highly recommended by the Faculty of Physicians, London, is now introduced in America, and all who suffer from that distressing complaint, the PILES, should purchase one bottle and thereby obtain a speedy cure.

Sold at the store of WM. J. HANNINGTON, No. 820 Broadway. Price 50 cents a bottle.

DR. CULVERWELL'S RADICAL REGENERATOR—A superlative remedy for seminal weakness, sexual debility, impotency, involuntary emissions, piles, &c., in both sexes, For sale at WELLS & CO.'S, No. 115 Franklin-st. Price $2. Full particulars of this entirely new, wonderful remedy, given by sending one stamp to Box No. 4,586 Post-Office, New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WAINWRIGHT & NORRIS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

J. H. WAINWRIGHT
NEW-YORK, Oct 31, 1857. JOHN B. NORRIS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of ASHLEY & NORRIS, for the transaction of a Commission business in stocks, bonds, and commercial paper, and have taken office No. 1 Exchange-place, recently occupied by Wainwright & Norris.

O. D. ASHLEY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1857. JOHN B. NORRIS.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.

ALIJAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
Nov. 2, 1857. CHAS. A. FISHER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. HADDEN and JOHN A. HADDEN, in their own rights, and as executors of the last will and testament of David Hadden, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES TILBY and ANN his wife, George S. Gelston, The Home Insurance Company, George A. Thorne, George G. Smith, Executor, &c., of George M. Tunison, deceased, William H. Simonton, Abraham S. Herman, Moses S. Herman, Bernardus Evertsen, Auguste Soleliac, Desire Soleliac, John Buckley, Jr., and Henry Thompson, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant HENRY THOMPSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 28, 1857. WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1857.

WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
o12-law6wM* No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD R. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and Mary Rodman his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and Elizabeth L. Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard W. Montgomery and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, William H. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary E. P. Quintard, Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey, Calam Veech, Sarah Elizabeth Calam, Emma Louisa Calam, Theodore H. Calam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendants Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, A. D., 1857.

o26-law6wM* S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RANDALL W. MAIN and JESSE K. BAKER against JAMES GARGETT and ROBERT ROBERTS.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 218 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six hundred and seventy-eight dollars and sixty-nine cents, with interest from the 15th day of July, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 25, 1857.

A. S. VAN DUZER, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 3d of October, 1857. o5-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE W. WRIGHT, Plaintiff, against JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANOEL M. FURTADO, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendant WILLIAM HOGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 1-1 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1857, and for the further sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy cents, with interest from the 5th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of October, 1857.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
o26-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—LOUISA MATTHEWS against HENRY MATTHEWS.—Summons for relief. To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 5 Tryon-row Buildings, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York Sept. 28, 1857. JONAS B. PHILLIPS.

s28-law6wM*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—HENRY T. ROMERTZE against ELIZABETH ROMERTZE.—Summons for relief.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the Clerk's office of the County of New-York at the City Hall, on the 26th day of September, 1857, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 76 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 8, 1857. BEEBE, DEAN & DONOHUE,
s28-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. B. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN DEEN, deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857. JOHN L. DEEN,
o19-law6mM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.

WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.

n2-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.

au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM,
JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.

my25-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROD-MAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.

o26-law6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.

je8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-law6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN by a process of benumbing the gums, (entirely different from freezing.) I have used this process for eighteen months, and have extracted over twenty thousand teeth with perfect success. Reference given, if required. N. B. GRIFFEN, dentist, No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!! ATTENTION!!!
NOT $600,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,
But more than we can sell.

We beg leave to call your attention to the fact that we have a large and well-selected stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing on hand, which we are determined to close out.

We do not make any false representations, but call and you will be satisfied that we are undersold by none. ROGERS & RAYMOND,
Corner Fulton and Nassau streets,
Opposite Sun and Herald offices.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The approval of Royalty is only valuable because monarchs are supposed to have received the best advice of the most learned in their respective kingdoms; and for this reason the adoption of HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment by all the Royal Families of Europe is a significant sign, as it represents the opinion of the European Colleges. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 63c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

"Wetamo; or, the Wampanoags and Narragansetts" is the title of a new and thrilling Indian Drama from the pen of Mr. J. F. POOLE, which is to be produced at Purdy's National Theatre to-night on a grand and effective scale, with new scenery, machinery, properties, music, costumes, &c., and the cast embracing the full strength of the company. The Drama of "Brian Boroihme," and farce of "The Persecuted Dutchman" make up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

FREDRICKS' TEMPLE OF ART,
Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
Ladies' entrance, No. 587 Broadway. Gentlemen's entrance, No. 585 Broadway.
Photographs, Hallotypes, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes. Prices and pictures warranted satisfactory. A visit and examination of the productions of this magnificent establishment is respectfully solicited.

[Advertisement.]

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—This new and agreeable vermifuge, in the disguise of tempting candies, is eagerly taken by children suffering from Worms, effecting a certain cure, without the baneful effects of the usual mercurial preparations. Sole proprietors, D. T. LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-st., and sold by all Druggists, at 25 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

GAS MACHINES, WITH NEW IMPROVEMENTS.—C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., Maryland Portable Gas Machines, adapted to houses, hotels, &c., manufactured and for sale by C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., No. 74 Wall-street.

[Advertisement.]

PLEASANT WEATHER ONCE MORE.—As the great Fair at the Crystal Palace will positively close on Friday, the earliest opportunity should be embraced to visit it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Read M. B. BRADY'S advertisement, announcing reduction in price of photographs on the first page of to-day's Tribune.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 31.

$1,000	N.Y. State 6s,'73	101½	260	Erie Railroad	12
4,000	do	102	100	do....s10	12⅛
7,500	N.Y. State 6s,'65	100¼	1030	do....s3	12½
3,000	Ohi State 6s,'60	94	100	Reading Railroad.c	30¼
3,000	Virginia 6s	79	100	do....c	30
15,000	Missouri State 6s	69	350	do	28½
1,000	Cal. State 7s,'75	67	100	do....snwk	27⅞
1,000	N.Y.Cen.R.R. 6s	80	100	do....c	29
500	N.Y.Cen.R.R. 7s	90	100	do....c	29
1,000	Erie R.Cn.Bd.'71	28	500	do....s3	29
1,000	Ill. Cen.R.R.Bds	69	131	do....s10	28½
3,500	do	68		do....c	29½
5,000	do....s3	67⅜	5	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	11⅛
2,000	do	67¾	12	do	11¾
8,000	do	67½	26	Mich.S.&N.I.pr.Sk	24½
4,000	La Cros&M.L.Gnt	20	119	do	25
70	PacificMail.Stm.Co.	75	230	Panama Railroad.s3	71½
5	do	74¾	250	do....b60	73½
1,000	La C.&M.1st M.b.	55	50	Ill. Cen. R. R....c	81
25	Del.& Hud. Can.Co.	94½	5	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	65
5	do	94	350	Cleve. & Tol.R.R.s3	27½
50	Cum. Coal Co.	6⅜	20	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	67
[illegible]	do	6⅝	50	do....s3	66½
[illegible]	New-YorkCen.R.R.	64¾	100	do....s60	65
[illegible]	do....s60	63½	100	do....s60	65⅛
[illegible]	do	64½	100	do....s60	65¼
[illegible]	do	64½	50	do....s15	66
[illegible]	do....s3	64	18	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	19½
[illegible]	do....s3	63⅞	50	do	20
[illegible]	do....b60	65	40	LaC. & Mil. R. R.	6
[illegible]	do	64½	28	New-Jersey R. R.	107
			10	C. B. & Quincy R.	56

BETWEEN BOARDS.

By A. H. NICOLAY.	
$1,000 Tennessee 6s	Int. added 71¼
2,000 Milwaukee and Beloit 7s	added 31
1,000 Missouri 6s	added 70
1,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 8s	added 37
1,000 Virginia 6s	added 78¾
20 shares Importers' and Traders' Bank	70
50 shares Phenix Fire Ins. Co	107¾
20 shares Excelsior Ins. Co	98½@100
20 shares Commercial Ins. Co	81
20 shares Etna Ins. Co	88
20 shares Grocers' Steam Sugar Refining Co	25
By S. DRAPER.	
$3,000 Missouri 6 per cent bonds	Int. added 68
5,000 Milwaukee and Horicon 8s	added 10
50 shares People's Bank	60
10 shares Artisans' Bank	40
50 shares N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co	127@126½
10 shares United States Fire Ins. Co	108¾
20 shares New World Fire Ins. Co.	63
By A. H. MULLER.	
$3,000 Syracuse, Binghamton and N. Y. RR Flat	27
20 shares Staten Island and N. Y. Ferry Co	10
By EZRA LUDLOW, JR. & Co.	
$5,000 M. S. first Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds, due 1860, (hypothecated)	61
1,000 City of Wheeling 6 per cent Bonds, due 1873, (hypothecated)	41
1,000 City of Cincinnati 6 per cent Bonds, (hypothecated)	75
20 shares Camden & Amboy R. R. Stock	78½@81
13 shares Ohio Life Ins. & Trust Co. $100	2

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]	Mo. State 6s	68½	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	6¾
[illegible]	N.Y.State 6s,'58	97	100	do....s5	6⅝
[illegible]	Cal. State 7s,'70	87	150	Harlem Railroad	7
[illegible]	Tenn. State 6s,'90	74	5	Chic. & R. I. R. R	67
[illegible]	Ill.C.R.R.Bs..b60	70	50	Reading R. R....s10	30
[illegible]	do	68¾	50	do....s7	30
[illegible]	do	68½	200	do	30¼
[illegible]	Har. R.R. 1st Mt	61	100	do	30½
[illegible]	T.H.& Alton 2dM	40	100	do....s3	30
[illegible]	Mech. & Trad. Bank	65	200	do	30
[illegible]	Erie Railroad....s30	13	21	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	12
[illegible]	do	13½	100	Panama Railroad	72
[illegible]	do....s10	13½	20	Gal. & Chi.R.R.	64½
[illegible]	do....b7	13¼	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	27¾
[illegible]	do	13¼			

MONDAY, Nov. 2—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York the past week, amounted in the import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,336,347, against $2,657,213 the week ending Nov. 1 last year. Over two-thirds of the Dry Goods coming in, and about half the dutiable General Merchandise, go into bond, to await a more favorable market before entry for consumption. The Export evil is still on the increase. The clearances of the week were $1,864,553, against $1,253,184 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie was only $116,000, against $1,821,944 the same week last year. In addition to this sum $350,000 in Gold went to New-Orleans. The income of Specie, exclusive of parcels by express from Philadelphia, Baltimore and the West, was

By steamer Baltic, from Liverpool	$360,000
Steamer Persia, from same	1,200,000
Steamer Granada, from Havana	356,000
Together	$1,916,000
And net disbursement from Sub-Treasury	481,000
Total	$2,397,000

From these movements, the Bank reserve, which stood on the last average, $10,411,643, will probably be found, on the statement to be made up this afternoon, to nearly or quite twelve million dollars, while the reserve of country bank notes, unemployed, has gone up to four millions, making an available strength, at the beginning of the week, of about sixteen million dollars. The market for Money, in consequence, has grown easier, the relief is not, as remarked in our last weekly review, felt so much among the large importing and jobbing houses, as among the firms connected with the South-street and Corn Exchange interests, and the moderate City traders. The embarrassment and dear cost of moving the domestic Exchanges, are serious drawbacks to the jobbing and grocery people dependent on collections from the country, and the consequence is, frequent private extensions of payment at bank centers, by the importers, were quite prevalent through the week. The actual failures made public, however, were unimportant.

The easy working of the New-York State currency; the facts that the New-England circulation, with the exception of Rhode Island, is received at the trifling discount of ⅛ ℔ cent. at the Metropolitan Bank; that East Jersey currency is also bankable at the same rate; and that Gold bears a premium of only ½@1 ℔ cent., all contribute to the satisfactory working of the currency and banking movements, under suspension; and, as far as we can gather the sentiment among the bank managers themselves, a general disposition is evinced to defer the subject of the full resumption of Specie payments, until the financial condition of the country at large becomes more settled, and the country Banks of New-York are amply prepared for the movement. The prevailing feeling is that repose at this central point, for some months to come, will be more conducive to the restoration of a fair degree of activity in trade, than any attempt which would be in danger of prematurity, if not unjustifiable agitation, to return to arbitrary payments in Coin, exclusively. In this view of the subject several of the oldest and most conservative banks in the Street are disposed, as far as the right sort of paper can be had, to gradually extend their line of discounts.

The foreign bill market has assumed a healthier tone, and the improved feeling among the bankers and shipping merchants who appear on 'Change every day is quite marked. As the time draws nigh for the final response from England to the suspension of the New-York banks, and the stoppages of payment by several of the railways which preceded it a few days, (the whole news going out by the *Arabia* on the 14th October,) there is less nervousness displayed as to the effect than was felt a week or ten days ago. The intermediate mails from Europe, in reply to the advices which went out the week before, (by the *Canada*, from Boston, Wednesday, Oct. 7,) may be of a less satisfactory nature, as these accounts will have placed Manchester and other parties in England under the necessity of hastening out further sums in gold, for the purchase of cotton, &c., besides creating increased concern in regard to mercantile collections.

As we shall present in a few days the official Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at this port, for the month of October, we omit this morning our usual comparison by weeks. The Imports for the month will show about $3,000,000 *less* than October, 1856, and the Exports of Produce and Miscellaneous articles $1,500,000 *more*. The loss of Specie, by export, $4,500,000 less, and the income of Specie from abroad $2,500,000 more, exclusive of California.

The improvement on the Stock Exchange during the past week was not very decided, the rise dating from the first effect of the *Baltic's* news on Monday morning. The whole appreciation on the general list is equal to an average of five per cent., making fifteen per cent. improvement since the day preceding the official announcement of the suspension of the New-York banks. The feature at the close of the week was the advance in the shares and bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, in consequence of the brightening prospects of the arrangement for carrying and ultimately funding their floating debt. The following is the general

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Oct. 24.	Oct. 31.
New-York Central	60 @59½	65½@65
Erie	9 @ 9½	13½@13
Illinois Central	77 @77½	81 @80½
Illinois Central Bonds	64 @63½	68½@68¾
Reading	25½@25	30½@30
Toledo	25½@25	27½@27¾
Galena	58 @59	65 @64½
Rock Island	59 @59½	66 @65¾
Panama	64 @64½	72 @72½
Delaware	87 @87½	94½@94
Missouri Sixes	65 @65½	69 @68¾
Virginia Sixes	72 @72½	79 @78¾

The 1st of November interest, payable this day, will be promptly met by the Cleveland and Toledo Company at the Bank of North America; by the New-York Central at the Bank of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.; by the Michigan Southern Company at their office in Toledo, and by the Corporation of New-York at the Shoe and Leather Bank. The Cleveland and Toledo Company had some difficulty in making exchange on New-York, so as to avoid the inconvenience of sending the coupons to the office in Cleveland. The President, Mr. WARING, bought mercantile bills drawn against Produce to effect this desirable object, and these bills he has turned into cash here. The Company have in no instance defaulted in their obligations, and the unfunded debt now pending has, by passing the last dividend on the Stock, and other close management been reduced from $560,000 to about $300,000. The new organization of the Michigan Southern Company has been completed by the election of Mr. W. WOOLCOT, of Utica, Treasurer, and Mr. GEORGE H. FORD, Secretary, and Assistant Treasurer, to reside at Toledo, to which place the office of the Company has been removed. The New-York and Erie Company will pay their November coupons, $105,000 on the first mortgage, as rapidly as practicable at the office foot of Duane-street. The management also pay to-morrow 10 ℔ cent. on their Bank loan, made 1st September, the remainder being willingly renewed, we understand, by all the banks interested.

We are indebted to Mr. RUSSELL, Cashier of the office of the Assistant Treasurer, United States, at New-York, for the following report of the receipts and disbursements for October:

October 1, 1857, by balance		$4,198,597 42
Receipts during the Month:		
On account of Customs	$892,110 43	
On account of Patent Fees	4,636 05	
On account of Post-Office Department	61,337 26	
On account of Tranfers	2,300,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous	22,973 73—	3,281,257 47
		$7,479,854 89
Payments.		
Treasury Drafts	5,727,524 48	
Post-Office Drafts	384,529 61—	6,112,054 09
October 31, 1857, balance		1,367,800 80
By balance, Cr., disbursing accounts	2,145,309 01	
By receipts during the Month	1,681,110 99—	3,826,420 00
To payments		1,679,118 82
Balance		2,147,301 18
By balance Cr., Interest accounts		49,225 46
To payments		16,751 00
Balance		32,474 46
By receipts for Customs in October, 1857		892,110 43
By receipts for Customs in October, 1856		3,449,737 98
Decrease in October, 1857		2,557,627 55
By balance Cr., Bullion and Expense account for Assay Office		986,246 84
By Coin received during the Month	3,539,821 32	
By Fine Bars received during the Month	25,323 05—	3,565,144 37
Balance		4,551,391 21
To Payments in Coin	3,625,051 97	
To Payments in Fine Bars	687,181 23—	4,312,233 20
Balance		239,158 01
By Coin in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	3,547,576 38	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office	187,640 19—	3,734,216 57
By Fine Bars in Assay Office	51,517 82	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office	348,612 13	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage	1,268,050 02—	1,668,179 97
Total		$5,403,396 04
Against balance close of September		8,759,668 61
Reduction		$3,356,272 07

Statement of business in the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1857:

Deposits of Gold—		
Foreign Coins	$300,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	55,000 00	
United States Bullion	2,378,000 00	$2,733,000 00
Deposits and purchases of Silver—		
Foreign Coins	523,000 00	
Foreign Bullion	67,000 00	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)	20,000 00	
United States Bullion, (old coins,)	38,000 00	
United States Bullion, (Lake Superior,)	2,000 00	650,000 00
Total deposits; payable in Bars	24,000 00	
Total deposits; payable in Coins	3,359,000 00—	$3,383,000 00
Gold Bars Stamped		2,380,394 91
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage		3,514,355 5

The November Coupons on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Harlem Railroad Company are paid on and after to-day at the office of the Treasurer, No. 33 Pine-street.

The coupons of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the Belleville & Illinoistown Railroad Company, and the coupons on the 10 per cent. sinking fund bonds of this company will be paid in currency at the office at St. Louis, on or after the 1st of November next.

Par Currency in City of New-York.

The circulating notes of the following banks and banking associations in the State of New-York, are received at par, under the Metropolitan system, adopted by all the banks in the City of New-York.

CITY.

Amer. Exchange,
Artisans',
Atlantic,
Bank of America,
B'k Commonwealth,
B'k of Commerce,
B'k of New-York,
B'k of North Amer.,
B'k of the Repu'lic,
B'k of St'e of N.Y.,
Bowery,
Broadway,
Bull's Head,
Butch. and Drov.,
Chatham,
Chemical,
Citizens',
City Bank,
Continental,
Corn Exchange,
East River,
Fulton,
Greenwich,
Grocers',
Hanover,
Import. and Trad.,
Island City,
Irving,
Leather Manufac.,
Manhattan Co.,
Marine,
Market,
Mechanics' B'k As.,
Mechanics',
Mech. and Trad.,
Mercantile,
Merchants',
Merch. Exchange,
Metropolitan,
Nassau,
National,
New-York County,
New-York D'y D'k,
New-York Exch.,
North River,
Ocean,
Oriental,
Pacific,
Park,
People's,
Phenix,
Seventh Ward,
Shoe and Leather,
St. Nicholas,
Tradesmen's,
Union.

STATE.

Albany, (all,)
Addison,
Auburn,
Albion,
Attica,
Ballston,
Bath,
Binghamton,
Briggs,
Black River,
Brockport,
Brooklyn, (all,)
Broome County,
Buffalo City,
Burnet,
Canandaigua,
Cayuga Lake,
Cazenovia,
Chemung,
Chenango,
Carmel,
Cooperstown,
Corning,
Coxsackie,
Cambridge Valley,
Canajoharie,
Canastota,
Catskill,
Cayuga County,
Cherry Valley,
Central City,
Crouse,
Chatauque Co.,
Chemung County,
Chemung Canal,
Chuster,
Chittenango,
Clyde,
Citizens', Fulton,
Clinton, Buffalo,
Commercial, Roch.,
Commercial, Troy,
Com., Whitehall,
Com., Glen's Falls,
Com., Saratoga Sp.,
Croton River,
City, Rochester,
Cuba,
Cuyler's,
Central, Troy,
Dansville,
Deposit,
Delaware,
Eagle, Rochester,
Eagle, Brighton,
Elmira,
Essex County,
Exchange, Lockp't,
Exchange, Batavia,
Fallkill,
Fishkill,
Fayetteville,
Fort Edward,
Farmers', Am'dam,
Farmers', Hudson,
Farmers', Attica,
Far., Lansingburg,
Far., Saratoga Co.,
Far., Wash. Co.,
Far. & C., W'msb'g,
Far. & Dro., Somer,
Far. & Man., Po'ie,
Far. & Mech., Roch,
Far. & Mech., Gene.,
Fort Plain,
Fort Stanwix,
Frankfort,
Fredonia,
Frontier,
Fulton County,
Genesee,
Genesee County,
Genesee River,
Genesee Valley,
Geo. Washington,
Glen's Falls,
Goshen,
Geneva,
H. J. Miner's,
Hamilton,
Herkimer County,
Highland,
Hudson River,
Hungerford's,
Havana,
Ilion,
International,
Iron, Plattsburg,
Jamestown,
Judson,
Jefferson County,
J. T. Rapiee's B'k,
Kinderhook,
Kingston,
Kent,
Lake Mahopac,
Lake Ontario,
Lake Shore,
Leonardsville,
Livingston Co.,
Long Island,
Luther Wright's,
Lima,
Lyons,
Lansingburg,
Lowville,
Madison County,
Manu'turers', Roch.,
Manfrs', Troy,
Mafs & Trs. Buff,
Marine, Buffalo,
Marine, Oswego,
Market, Troy,
Mechs' Syracuse,
Mechs' Brooklyn,
Mechs' Wmsburg,
Mer., Plattsburg,
Mer., Westfield,
Mer., Albany,
Mer., Po'keepsie,
Mer., Lancaster,
Mer., Syracuse,
Mer. & Far. Ithaca,
Mer. & Mec. Troy,
Middletown,
Mohawk,
Mohawk River,
Mohawk Valley,
Monroe, Roches,
Monroe County,
Montgomery Co.,
Mutual, Troy,
Malone,
N. Y. & E. Buff,
Norwich,
Niagara Co.,
Newark,
Newburg,
Ogdensburg,
Oneida,
Oneida Central,
Oneida Co.,
Oneida Valley,
Old Saratoga,
Onondaga,
Onondaga Co.,
Ontario Co.,
Orange Co.,
Oswegatchie,
Oswego,
Oswego River,
Oswego Co.,
Oswego City,
Palmyra,
Perrin,
Poughkeepsie,
Pine Plains,
Powell,
Port Jervis,
Pratt,
Pulaski,
Pawling,
Quassaick,
Rhinebeck,
Randall,
Rome,
Rensselaer Co.,
Rondout,
Rochester,
Rochester City,
Rome Exchange,
Salt Springs,
Saratoga Co.,
Salem,
Schenectady,
Schoharie Co.,
Salina,
Seneca Co.,
Smith's, Perry,
Saratoga Springs,
Spraker,
State, Troy,
Syracuse,
State N.Y., King,
Steuben Co.,
Suffolk Co.,
Sing Sing,
Susq. Valley,
Syracuse City,
Seneca Falls,
Silver Creek,
Tanner's, Catsk'l,
Tioga,
Troy,
Tompkins Co.,
Troy City,
Unadilla,
Ulster Co.,
Ulster,
Utica,
Union, Albany,
Union, Troy,
Union, Monticello,
Union, Rochester,
Union, Kinder,
Union, Watert'n,
Utica City,
Vernon,
Wallkill,
Washington Co.,
WatertnB.&L.Co.,
Waverly,
Weedsport,
West Winfield,
Westchester Co.,
Western, Lockpt,
White's, Buff,
White Plains,
Wmsburg City,
Wooster Sherman's,
Worthington,
Wyoming Co.,
Watertown,
Waterville,
West Troy,
Westfield,
Whitehall,
Whitestown,
Yonkers.

The list of New-York Banks, failed or in discredit at the Metropolitan Bank, is now reduced to the following:

Agricultural Bank, Herkimer Co.
Bank of Orleans, Albion.
Central Bank of New-York, Utica.
Dairyman's Bank, Newport.
Hamilton Exchange Bank, Greene.
Hollister Bank, Buffalo.
Huguenot Bank, New Paltz.
Medina Bank, Medina.
Niagara River Bank, Tonawanda.
Ontario Bank, Utica.
O. Lee & Co.'s Bank, Buffalo.
Reciprocity Bank, Buffalo.
Sacketts Harbor Bank, Buffalo.
Yates County Bank, Pen Yan.

New-York and Erie—A Suggestion.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There appears to be great indifference on the part of the stockholders and unsecured bondholders of the Erie Railroad to the present critical condition of their property. They represent an interest of some $25,000,000, and some $2,000,000 is required to save it from absolute loss; yet the subscriptions, as yet, are understood to be quite limited, and the friends of the property well nigh despair of success. Why is this? Is it that the holders of stock or bonds are indifferent to the fate of the Company? By no means. On the contrary, they are fully alive to the danger which surrounds it, and to the importance of active and energetic measures to protect it. But no one feels especially anxious to put his shoulder to the wheel to benefit his neighbor, and all indulge the hope that the loan will be taken without their help, and they will derive all the advantage without any of the sacrifice. It is difficult to reach them, and hence nothing is really done. With your permission I venture to make a suggestion to the managers and friends of this enterprise which, as it appears to me, will either bring up the sluggards or punish them for their neglect. Let it be understood that unless the subscription is promptly completed, the interest upon, say the third mortgage bonds, will not be paid, and the Road will be foreclosed and sold. Let a new association be formed to purchase the Road under the foreclosure, composed of such of the shareholders and unsecured bondholders as shall pay in proper proportions, say 10 ℔ cent. upon their present interest. Those who declined to pay would be absolutely excluded, and their bonds or stocks would be valueless. The new association would issue to its shareholders stock for their present stock and bonds, and for the payment of 10 ℔ cent. Thus stating stock

at	$11,000,000
Unsecured bonds	10,500,000
Ten per cent	2,150,000
Capital stock	$23,650,000

of the new association, provided all come in. The assessment of 10 ℔ cent. would pay the present floating debt in full, and leave a property under a mortgage of, say $13,000,000, with no other debt.

Estimating the business of the year at	$6,000,000
And the expenses at	3,000,000
Interest on mortgages	1,000,000

there would still remain $2,000,000 as a dividend fund to the stockholders, equivalent to more than 8 per cent. The twenty-one millions of securities are not selling in the market to-day for more than double this amount, say $4,000,000. Who can doubt that, if this suggestion could be carried out to-morrow, the securities which are now worth only $4,000,000 would readily command ten or twelve millions, and the moral effect of the regeneration of any one enterprise would be powerful upon others similarly situated, and be the signal of a restoration of confidence by a highly necessary but sadly abused class of securities. As a measure of right, it is believed to be strictly honest. The holders of the floating debt would all be paid. The stockholders and bondholders would retain their interest at its highly increased value if they choose, and the property would be placed, like the New-York Central, upon an impregnable position.

C.

The Financial Troubles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Permit a person who has had an opportunity to observe the working of the currency of the country, from a period anterior to the war of 1812, to make a few statements of the past. It is only by observation and comparison that we can judge correctly of anything, cause and effect being the same now as heretofore. Before the war, there being no machinery to circulate specie representative, it was a common thing to meet merchants from the West of the mountains, taking specie on pack-horses to Baltimore and Philadelphia, where they then traded altogether. Philadelphia bank bills, in some parts of the West, were worth 10 per cent. premium, on account of the greater facility of transportation over specie.

Soon local banks began to spring up. Pennsylvania chartered forty, one session of the Legislature, the States west followed the example, and that country was soon flooded with bank paper, current only in the vicinity where issued.

After the war the exchanges were in a dreadful condition, 15 per cent. difference between Harrisburg and Philadelphia, 10 between the latter place and New-York. A person, at this time, starting from Boston and going to Charleston, S. C., and traveling by the public conveyance, had to pay just 100 per cent. discount on his traveling expenses.

Soon after this the United States Bank was chartered and started. The confidence of the public was such, that the stock went up to 160 per cent. The Bank, in its endeavor to sustain the local currency, met with heavy losses, particularly in the West and Southwest, so much so that the stock fell to 80 per cent. Profiting by this, it again worked up, and finally succeeded in graduating, regulating and circulating the currency of the country, and producing a circulating medium as good as gold or silver in any part of the United States, and even out of it in some cases. And all this, because it possessed the machinery for effecting this object mathematically. There was the mother bank, with branches in the principal cities; it received the Government deposits, was allowed to deal in exchanges, and by the aid of the Post-Office Department, was enabled to circulate Specie's representative with the velocity of the mail throughout the entire country. It is impossible to produce similar results without similar machinery. Unfortunately it was made a political question, whereas it was in itself strictly a mathematical one, and it fell in the conflict.

AN OBSERVER.

Severe Arraignment of the New-York Bank Managers.

From a Correspondent of the Albany Evening Journal.

It often happens that collateral controversy, quite as bitter as the direct, arises upon the question,—who is to blame? There are signs already of a keen discussion of the question—who is to blame for the present condition of affairs? It is pretty evident that, whoever else may elude arraignment on this charge, the New-York City Banks are not to escape.

In a case like this where, obviously, the entire fault cannot be charged against one quarter, at first sight it may seem invidious to put in the dock the Banks of the City of New-York. The fitness of the thing, however, is vindicated by the position those Banks lay claim to, and the general respect accorded to that claim. The concession, after all, is less a matter of grace than of necessity. Nothing is yielded which could by possibility be withheld; for laws, more potent than any of human enactment, make the City of New-York what it is—the Financial Center, not less of this Continent than of this State. The planets might as well try to decentralize the sun as we to avoid the jurisdiction of that city in this department of affairs; and against the pretensions of her Financiers to supremacy in such matters, there is, perhaps, nothing to be said.

But, in that great city there are other agencies of business as well as Banks. The Merchants, Manufacturers and Traders are numerous enough to recruit an army, while the Bank Managers might be properly lodged in the Tombs. Why not then indict the larger number, rather than the lesser? Without absolving the larger from any responsibility resting upon them, it is proposed to try them separately; for the reason, that the Merchants and Manufacturers have acted under the impulse of individual will and pleasure. Free of all bonds of association, uncontrolled by any regulations or by-laws, there has been no concert of action among them. There seems not to be cohesion enough among them to entitle them to recognition as a homogenous body. The Banks, on the other hand, are organized bodies controlled by associated wisdom, collected together in Boards; and, in times of doubt and difficulty, it is a perfectly practicable thing to bring together, in convention, the aggregate wisdom of all the Boards, and then to give effect to its counsels. Indeed, this has been done, and the course of the New-York City Banks may be fairly said to represent the deliberate judgment of all the brains or whatever organs are employed in and about the management of those institutions. Hence, it seems proper they should be held to a common responsibility.

Besides, as between the Banks of that city and its merchants, there is a difference of function analogous to that stated in the grammars concerning Verbs—the Banks being active, the Merchants passive—the one active, the other suffering. After the engineer has been tried for running his locomotive off the track, it will be time enough to bring to the bar such as have been victimized by his ignorance or recklessness, if such are to be tried too.

On the 8th day of August last, the New-York City Banks had expanded their loans to the sum of $122,077,252. The season of the year considered, it was perhaps the time when the discount line should be at its greatest tension. August may be called the heaviest month. Thread-needle-street admired the sagacity of Wall-street, in making such provision to bring the crop of the food-growing States to the seaboard. But, with this stupendous amount of loans, there was no money where money was most needed, and where, by all the proprieties of trade and finance, it should have been. So much of the crop as had been threshed, lay in granaries and storehouses for the lack of funds to pay transportation—where, by the way, it still lies, and the business of threshing has ceased. Now, where was their money? There is but too much reason to fear it was in the hands which commonly "sow the wind and reap the whirlwind." One thing is certain, it was not where it should have been.

The resolution was taken to contract their loans, and further discounts were refused. But for the evidence of the weekly statements, no one would believe that such a contraction was ever achieved on the face of the earth—it never was before. See the pace at which it went:

Contraction for the week ending Aug. 15	$835,780
Contraction for the week ending Aug. 22	1,101,890
Contraction for the week ending Aug. 29	3,550,663
Contraction for the week ending Sept. 5	4,366,554
Contraction for the week ending Sept. 12	2,285,793
Contraction for the week ending Sept. 19	1,208,151
Contraction for the week ending Sept. 26	985,988
Contraction for the week ending Oct. 3	1,855,934
Contraction for the week ending Oct. 10	4,017,930
Contraction for the week ending Oct. 17	4,671,743
Total	$24,831,126

The annals of Finance will be searched in vain for a parallel to this feat. Human folly never before contrived such a scheme, nor will it be easy to rival the patience with which it has been borne.

The specie those Banks held was ample to protect their meagre circulation. The unintelligent panic of bill holders could have accomplished nothing, but to demonstrate their specie-paying ability. Financiers, at all entitled to be so called, finding themselves in a position to defy a run of this sort, would have been careful to preserve the good will of their depositors, from whose money, rather than that of their Banks, the dividends came. They had neither grace nor the sense to do this; and the curious spectacle was seen of deposits withdrawn, not from panic, but from passion. The Banks had the confidence of their depositors, so far as pecuniary ability was involved, but the managers of them were regarded as architects of ruin, and revenge, not fear, filled up many a check.

The last excess of stupidity, or worse, was that although these financiers discerned clearly enough what they themselves needed, and finally took without leave, they could neither see nor be made to believe that their customers needed and were entitled to receive the benefit of similar measures. Suspension is but another name for extension, and these bankers having saved their own assets from sacrifice by its means, remorselessly denied others the chances of safety, of which they had themselves just made a forcible use; and the first week of their suspension is made a week of infamy by the barbarous exaction of three millions and a half from a community which they had already depleted to exhaustion.

There is but one class of men in the world wiser than such as known enough to take good advice—that class comprises such as are able to give it. The managers of these Banks have demonstrated that they belong to neither. Without perception to foresee danger, nor courage to meet it, they have forced the financial affairs of the country into a position whence they can be rescued only by qualities of which these financiers are destitute. It costs too much to allow dotage to display its imbecility upon this stage, because in its manhood it won reputation; nor does it require so costly an illustration to prove the truism, that the wisest of financiers may beget the silliest of sons. These are not the times for such men. If in the great metropolis they have brains, which can use money with discretion and power with moderation, let them at once take the places of these incapables.

A.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Oct. 31, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$111,234	Tin	43,235
Specie	156,261	Raisins	63,860
Wool	58,471	Other Articles	224,139
Hides	27,403		
Sugar and Molasses	62,949	Total	$860,283
Coffee	60,814	Corresponding week in 1856	558,562
Linseed	29,941		
Pepper	31,974	Increase in 1857	$310,721

Imports for the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1857	$13,962,939
Imports for corresponding quarter in 1856	10,555,214
Increase in 1857	$3,407,725

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR is unchanged. There is a fair demand. Sales to-day 1,000 bbls. at $4 62 for superfine Wisconsin; $4 87@$5 for extra Canada, Indiana and Ohio; $5 25 for choice extras. WHEAT is steady with a good demand. Sales to-day 90,000 bushels, at 80c. for Chicago Spring; 82½c. for Milwaukee Club; 87½c. for Red Winter Indiana; $1 10 for White do.; $1 14 for choice White Canada. CORN is firmer. Sales to-day 9,000 bushels at 59c. OATS firm. Sales 37,000 bushels at 34c.@35c. WHISKY is steady. Sales 1,000 bbls. at 20c. FREIGHTS are active—16c. for Wheat to New-York. *Imports in 24 hours up to noon to-day*—9,000 bbls. Flour; 143,000 bushels Wheat; 30,000 bushels Corn, and 20,000 bushels Oats. *Exports in same time*—66,000 bushels Wheat and 9,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR is in better demand. Sales to-day, 1,100 bbls. at $4 50@$4 75 for common to extra State, closing firmer. WHEAT is firmer. Sales, 160,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 93c. CORN is better. Sales, 3,100 bushels at 62c. *Lake Imports to-day*—40,000 bushels Wheat; 21,000 bushels Corn, and 7,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports to-day*—2,300 bbls. Flour; 8,000 bushels Wheat; and 4,000 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct. 31.

FLOUR firm. WHEAT active. Sales at 58c. CORN is dull. OATS firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*: 800 barrels of Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat and 17,000 bushels Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*: No Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*: 3,600 barrels Flour, 100,000 bushels Wheat and 44,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 31.

COTTON is unchanged. Sales to-day 6,500 bales. Receipts 10,000 bales. SUGAR 5c.@5½c. MOLASSES; 25½c. MESS PORK, $20. Exchange on London, 93. Ditto on New-York, 6 ℔ cent. discount.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 31.

The *Journal* again reports no sales of PRINTING CLOTHS, and none of COTTONS, and, except a few hundred pounds, none of WOOL.

MOBILE, Friday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—Sales of the week 5,000 bales, at 10⅞@10½ for Middling. Receipts for the week 4,000 bales, against 7,000 in corresponding week last year. Stock in port 30,000 bales against 21,000 at this time last year.

AUGUSTA, Friday, Oct. 30.

COTTON is inactive. Sales of the week 700 bales, at 11½c.@12c. for Middling. Money is easier.

SAVANNAH, Friday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—Sales to-day 90 bales at 10¾c.@12c.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 30.

COTTON—All qualities have slightly advanced. Middling Fair 12¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 31.

Stocks unsettled. Pennsylvania State Fives, 80½; Reading Railroad, 15¼; Long Island Railroad, 8; Pennsylvania Railroad, 35½.

List of Marine Disasters, Reported During October, 1857, by I. H. Upton.

Oct.	Name.	Where from.	Where to.	Est. loss.
	STEAMERS.			
23	Borussia, (Br.)	Hamburg	New-York	$1,000
6	Ben Coursin	La Crosse	Miss. River	20,000
17	Cromwell, P.			60,000
13	Empire State	New York	Fall River	10,000
2	Georges Creek	Charleston	Baltimore	1,200
14	Island Belle	Nyack	New-York	1,500
26	Jacquard	New-Orleans		10,000
1	Louisville, P.	Chicago	St. Joseph	20,000
14	Metamora	Nyack	New-York	3,000
24	Newport Belle	Cincinnati	Newport	10,000
19	Northern Light	Aspinwall	New-York	2,000
5	Osceola	New-York	Towboat	5,000
24	Reindeer, (Br.)	Chicago	Montreal	30,000
3	Republic, P.	Sandusky		80,000
30	Stillman Witt, (tug)		Buffalo	14,000
20	Star of the West	New-York	Aspinwall	1,500
20	Tropic	Weston	Jeff'son City	30,000
17	Tyne, (Br.)	Demerara	St. Thomas	175,000
	SHIPS.			
13	A. B. Kimball	Sunderland	New-York	30,000
26	Alliance	Belize	Havre	30,000
5	Australia	Cardiff	Cardenas	7,000
5	Braml'y Moore, (Br.)	Caernaervon	Boston	5,000
7	Currituck	Bombay	Marseilles	5,000
26	C. J. Kershaw	Liverpool	Montreal	10,000
29	Comoro	Sumatra	Boston	8,000
	Channing			6,000
7	David Brown	Manila	New-York	26,000
6	Esther May	Palermo	Boston	12,000
26	European	Tyne	Matanzas	4,000
	Endeavor		Ind. Coast	30,000
30	Forest State	Portland		27,000
13	Ganymede	London	Sydney	40,000
2	Harkaway	Charleston	Liverpool	10,000
5	Hound	New-York	S. Francisco	72,000
21	John Ravenel	Liverpool	Charleston	7,500
25	J. A. Westervelt			18,000
26	Juanito	Havana	Falmouth	5,000
17	Jas. N. Cooper	Patagonia	England	6,000
13	Josephine	Akyab	Falmouth	5,000
16	Kate Swanton	Havana	Cronstadt	12,000
29	Kossuth, (Br.)	New-York	New-Orleans	6,000
23	Lord W. Bentinck	Middlesboro'	Quebec	75,000
23	London			50,000
	Lefort, (Russ.)	Revel		35,000
6	Lewis	New Bedford	Cruize	200,000
14	Lorena	New-Orleans	Bordeaux	3,700
13	Nabob	Hong Kong	New-York	8,000
4	Nonpareil	Liverpool	Philadelphia	60,000
8	Ocean Express	Liverpool		4,000
26	Oceanus	New-astle	Palermo	15,000
10	Ocean Steed	Calcutta	Amsterdam	2,000
20	Prince George, (Br.)	Mobile	Falmouth	30,000
12	Quebec	Philadelphia	New-Orleans	30,000
	R. B. Sumner	New-Orleans	Cadiz	1,200
	Robert Patten	Manila	Boston	7,500
4	Reliance	Chinchas	Dunkirk	3,000
4	Susan E. Howell	Chinchas	England	12,000
7	Samuel Adams	Chinchas	Havre	3,600
7	Torrent	Hong Kong	S. Francisco	9,000
10	Wilton	Jamaica	London	6,000
13	William Jarvis	Leghorn	New-York	3,000
29	Windermere	Liverpool	New-Orleans	4,500
				2,500
	BARKS.			
14	Auckland	Formosa	Shanghae	8,000
27	Athenian, (Br.)	Quebec	So. Shields	15,900
1	Bevis, (wh.)		New-Bedford	29,000
1	Cordelia	Kingston	Philadelphia	15,000
6	Clio	Quebec	New-Castle	30,000
6	Catharine	Cardiff	New-York	20,000
24	David Nickels	Matanzas	St. Marys	11,000
11	Endeavor, (wh.)	New-Bedford	North Pacific	3,000
7	Glenburne	Akyab	Falmouth	5,000
13	G. W. Hall	Newport	Beaufort	4,500
24	Hiawatha	Shields	Havana	8,000
24	Horace Beal	Rockland	Georgetown	1,000
3	Ilva	Maracaibo	New-York	2,500
16	John Swasey	C. of Africa	Salem	40,000
29	Leo	Cadiz	Havana	30,000
	Lucerne	River Gambia	New-York	3,000
6	Malta, (wh.)		New-Bedford	15,000
11	Mary Coe	Rotterdam	New-York	4,000
20	Mount Vernon	New-Orleans	Barcelona	9,000
3	Newton, (wh.)		New-Bedford	29,000
3	Owen	Waterford	Quebec	23,000
28	Oceanus			18,000
30	Pointer	Newport		18,000
13	P. Pendleton	Newcastle	New-York	6,000
17	Parodi	Providence	Zanzibar	50,000
7	Scio	Bombay	New-York	7,000
11	Tejuca	Gottenberg	Boston	300
3	Vigo	Matanzas	Portland	4,000
12	W. O. Alden	Wilmington	Belize, (H.)	3,500
26	Warden	Newport	Cuba	40,000
	BRIGS.			
6	Ant, (Br.)			
20	Antelope	New-York	Aspinwall	2,500
17	Benoit, (Fr.)	Martinique	Havre	3,000
30	Belle, (Br.)	Jamaica	Halifax	8,000
26	Berry Cushing, (Br.)	Gloucester		4,000
	Blink Bonnie, (Br.)	Boston	St. Johns, N.F.	500
2	Echo, (Br.)	Gonaives	Boston	2,600
1	Edwin H. Fitler	Philadelphia	Savannah	10,000
29	Eliza Ann	Blue Hill	Norfolk	10,000
	Ehu, (D.)			1,200
7	Fame, (Br.)	Shediac	Swansea	5,000
20	Guilia, (S.)	New-York	Cadiz	3,000
20	Ganges	Wilmington	Buenos Ayres	14,000
27	Gen. Worth	Superior		1,000
7	George Whitney	Havana	Philadelphia	8,000
12	Henry W. Moncure	Georgetown	Martinique	2,000
2	James Wakefield	Bath	Cardenas	1,000
3	Jerome Knight	Wilmington	Marseilles	28,000
20	Lucy Atwood	Jacksonville	New-York	22,000
4	Maria T. Wilder	Wilmington	Boston	800
4	M. P. Rich	New-York	Darien	12,000
29	Ocean Belle	Navarsa J.	Baltimore	600
10	Princess Royal, (Br.)	New-York	Bermuda	1,200
12	Rainbow	Georgetown	Boston	4,000
28	Standard	Chicago	Buffalo	33,000
27	Teazer, (Br.)	Pictou	Boston	300
13	Zenith	Savannah	New-York	500
	SCHOONERS.			
28	Alwilda	Alexandria	New-York	9,000
26	Ann D.	Kingston	New-York	2,500
27	Ann Gardner	P'rt-au-Prince	New-York	4,000
4	Alabama	Galveston	Brazos Riv'r	5,000
1	Alice		Frederic's'bg	6,000
9	Abram Brown	Alexandria	New-York	1,600
12	Black Squall	James River	New-York	1,500
22	Brandywine			1,000
24	Cape May			300
27	Christiana	Canada		20,000
10	Conrad Fox	New-York	Ches. Bay	3,700
17	Chalcedony			1,200
16	C. F. A. Cole	Baltimore	New-Bedford	6,000
10	Dart	Runcorn	Kinsale	500
3	D. B. Barnard	Philadelphia	Charleston	1,100
3	Dahlia			5,000
27	Dazzle	Georgetown	Barbadoes	3,000
26	Empire	Philadelphia	Norfolk	5,000
16	Enterprise	Digbyns	Dublin	1,800
21	Express	Plymouth	New-York	1,200
11	E. J. Munsell	Piermont	New-Haven	400
1	Evergreen	New-York	Tampico	1,800
2	Esther	Curacoa		3,000
	Eugenia	Baltimore	Jamaica	12,000
3	Frank			6,000
7	F. Merwin	New-York	Charleston	2,600
27	Fawn	Baltimore		6,500
14	George Darby	New-York	Aspinwall	7,500
	Guilford	Savannah	Nassau	4,500
1	Harriet Maria	Boston	Orleans	8,000
3	Harrison Jones	New-York	Tampa Bay	1,000
31	H. R. Roberts	Charleston	Indian River	4,000
13	Isabella	Albany	Hartford	6,000
23	John Harris	Philadelphia	Boston	12,000
27	Jane N. Baker	Philadelphia	Charleston	1,000
8	James W. McKee	New-York	Bath	750
3	John P. Hooper	Baltimore	Antigua	1,700
	Jane Ingraham	Rockland	City Point	6,000
8	J. P. Lofland	James River	New-York	900
13	Leading Star	Bay Chaleur	Beverly	400
29	L. Whitney			10,000
27	Mary Duers	New-York	Hertford, N.C.	3,000
3	Margaret Ann	Apalachicola	Key West	4,000
20	Martha Skinner	Martinique	Georgetown	1,200
3	Magnolia		San Luis	3,000
4	Magyar	City Point	Baltimore	600
1	Minnie Schiffler	New-Orleans	Brazos	3,700
	Matilda	Quebec	Boston	4,000
15	Melbourne, (Br.)	N. S.	New-York	6,000
29	Nymph	Brazos	Galveston	6,000
27	Ocean Ranger	Virginia	Damariscotta	1,200
13	Orellano			1,800
22	Peggy, (sloop)			800
26	P. A. Sanders	Philadelphia	Charleston	400
3	Polly Ewer	Boston	Bucksport	2,600
17	Quickstep			3,000
8	Robert Palmer	Elizabethport	Charleston	2,700
1	Rosabella	Dominica	Span. Main	4,900
21	Snow Squall	Charleston	Providence	2,000
22	Target	Savannah	New-York	750
12	Tobago			3,500
7	Village Glen	Wilmington	Philadelphia	300
7	Visitor	Minatitlan	New-Orleans	2,300
8	Vapor	Savannah	New-York	500
	Vincent Barkelew			1,600
15	Whirlwind	Alexandria	New York	800
8	William Wallace	Whitby	Toronto	4,500
1	W. S. Ryland	Baltimore	Yorktown	700
22	Wm. Raynor			15,000
20	Yankee Doodle			1,000
	Total estimated Loss			$2,302,000

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Oct. 31
Edinburgh	New-York	Glasgow	Oct. 31
Borussia	New-York	Hamburg	Nov. 1
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 4
Baltic	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 7
FROM EUROPE.			
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Oct. 21
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 21
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Oct. 24
Arabia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 31
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Northern Light	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 5
Granada	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 3
Quaker City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 7

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship North Star, for Bremen, Havre and Southampton—Rev. Mr. Lesueur, New-York; J. G. Willis and lady, Senor De Leon, Don Alphonzo de Schwartz, Miss Latimer, J. R. Ingraham, C. H. Hench, Miss Annie Kirst, R. S. Miller, Miss Rathbone, J. Bellinger, Charleston; R. Meers and lady, E. Berg, California, Miss Emily Lacombe, L. F. Cranstoun, New York; La Signorina Paredi and companion, E. Van Glaher, Mr. Sholhoff, Q. G. Bunteiz and lady, A. Slater, E. E. Morris, Chicago; J. D. White, Canada; E. Delabarre, Massachusetts; Senor Q. R. de Anerti, Spain; Mrs. Hewhoff, H. Balti, C. Lany, Augustus and Adolphus Perratet, New-York; Miss Peterson and 2 children, A. F. Bayley, J. Nacarrie, H. Russell, Paris; W. Talbot, Philadelphia; P. Murphy, New-Orleans; P. Schneider, Henry Balt, Miss Marie Dunphan, J. Scratten, H. Henry, Philadelphia; J. Perret, E. Hampton, Sophia Hughes, J. Sutherland, P. O. Derby, C. Pancster, Mrs. Clarkson, 2 children and infant, J. Paterson, P. Blache, A. Dubois, New-York; C. Fallotier, Mrs. Merle, Mrs. C. C. Arnot, J. Perrot, P. Ruffnagle, C. Derty. Total 91.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—W. H. Thompson, Miss M. E. Campbell, Mrs. W. W. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddard and servant, Miss Pell, Miss Belle Stoddard, Master J. Stoddard, Master H. Stoddard and servant, Mrs. E. Lloyd, Mrs. A. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs. Archibald Gracie, Jr., Mrs. Sarah F. Tefft, Mrs. N. Wood, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Cumming, child and 2 nurses, Mrs. E. Bravey, Mrs. C. P. Hayden, H. H. Hathaway, Wm. W. Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Conn and child, Thos. O'Reilly, Patrick Hooke, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. O'Driscoll, child and servant, Wm. Hale, M. Ulmer, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Buchanan and child, C. Weber, Wm. H. Ferguson, Mrs. S. J. Whiteside and 2 children, Philip Fitzgerald, Capt. Robt. May, Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Read and 2 children, Mr. Wood, Rev. Mr. Carmichael and lady, D. P. Irwin, Geo. L. Burns, Mrs. C. A. Latrobe, Mrs. Capt. Day and child, A. B. Gordon, J. L. Hardee, Mrs. Hardee, Miss Hardee, Miss S. Hardee, Miss Andre, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Dickinson and 2 children, Jas. Benedict and 3 servants, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Devine, 2 children and servant, Chas. Roser, S. C. McCorkle, U. S. C. S. C. D. Buck, A. Gump, Mrs. Walter, Miss Williams, Miss Elliott, John Radcliffe, Wm. F. Oakley, John M. Ellsworth, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew, son, child and 2 servants, Mrs. H. N. Aldrich and 2 infants, Miss E. K. Aldrich, Jas. H. Aldrich, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Johnson, 2 children and nurse, W. Scott Williams, G. H. Lewis, J. S. Mills, Miss Way, Miss Gould, Miss Clifton, Miss Attaway, Walter M. Smith, Miss Sorgel, Alex. Warwick, J. Aaron, Miss Owens, J. Smith, J. W. Smith, Miss Owens, J. La Plume, Beaboll, C. A. Post, T. W. Schoonmaker, F. Stacy, R. Colman, C. B. Edwards, Michael Shannon, Mrs. Rosina Montgomery, F. Rosenfield, and 140 in the steerage.

In steamship Jason, for Liverpool—Miss Magdalene Vogt, M. Woodhouse, M. Smith, Miss Barber, F. Colyer and lady, Miss M. Hany, Miss L. Ammerdahl and niece, F. Hazlager, M. E. Estelle, Mr. Metzer, lady and child, Mrs. Mailhouse and child, Mrs. Selbig, M. Goldschmidt, G. C. J. Hager, A. Jaesburg, Chas. Weiche, G. Holland—30 in cabin, and 112 in the steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—H. H. Sullick, Ernest Steltzer, A. R. Reeve, H. P. Kennett, Thos. Hale and lady, Miss Hamilton, S. J. Pierce, M. Tillinghast, I. McClelland, R. N. Eagle, Miss Mary Kelly, Mrs. Clarke, Miss Mary O. Todd, George C. Phelps and lady, J. W. Ferguson, Miss Anthrop, Barnet Jones, J. Decker, Mrs. M. Dwyer, Mrs. Decker, Miss Post, Miss Jones, M. Whilesfelter, R. S. Green, and 30 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlantic, for Charleston—H. P. Mason, Juste San Miguel, G. Gillingham, C. Bart, Marcille Morrel, Miss Cook, Louis Frignond, Paul R. Moore, Dr. S. B. Todd, S. Schewer, Mrs. Jane Parker, Miss Caty Ewbn, Frank Damon, Henry R. Stafford, Frank L. Weston, Jules Magnin, Miss Mary Durrah, O. M. Humpley, Mme. Carbonnier, Mme. Julie Berger, Mrs. S. A. Moody, G. C. Barny, lady and 2 daughters.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 30	Sun sets	4 58	Moon rises	5 06
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	7 53	Gov. Island	8 37	Hell Gate	10 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Ships Charlemagne, Gates, New-Orleans, Snow & Burgess; M. Tyson, Morrison, Liverpool, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Jules, (Fr.,) Coutant, Port-au-Prince, A. C. Rossire & Co.; J. Cobb, Peterson, Havana, Mora & Nephew; E. Barss, Watlington, Bermuda, Tucker & Lightbourne; Louise, (Brem.,) Henke, Cape Town, Burchard & Burke; Laura, (Brem.,) Witmsen, Bremen, H. Koopc; Casco, Waugh, Trinidad, G. S. Stephenson.

Brigs A. Dunbar, Buck, Jacksonville, Small & McKee; Arabella, Day, Aspinwall, Panama R. R. Co.; Electric, (Br.,) Morrison, Halifax, McAuliff, Wheelock & Orlop; Emma, Pitts, Fonce, Corning, Bento & Co.

Schooners Three Brothers, Elzey, Baltimore, Van Brunt & Slaght; Rio, Swan, Washington, B. Blossom & Son; D. J. Sawyer, Hall, Portland, J. Hand & Co.; A. V. Bedell, Ryder, Alexandria, M. Bedell; Emily, Hobart, Wilmington, D. C. Murray; Kate Weston, Ellis, Gibraltar, I. B. Gager; Alice, Howell, Norfolk, Sturges, Clearman & Co.; Jamestown, Latourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Francis, Beveridge, Newbern, B. Blossom & Son; Oregon, Krause, Washington, Mathews & Mitchell; Undine, Risley, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee.

Sloops Clio, Presby, Taunton, master; Harvest, Corwin, Providence, L. Kenny.

Steamers Piedmont, Willett, Portland, H. B. Cromwell; H. B. Beach, Ramsey, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell; Atlanta, Gager, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell; Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, New-York and Philadelphia Navigation Co.; Anthracite, Jones, Philadelphia, ——; F. Cadwallader, Colnay, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.

Arrived....SUNDAY, Nov. 1.

Ship Cambridge, (of Boston,) Chase, Liverpool Sept. 23, with mdse. and 44 passengers to Tapscott & Co. Oct. 18, on the Banks, spoke fishing-schrs Roxanna, of Plymouth, with 16,000 fish, and Alexander, (of Plymouth, with 20,000 fish. Oct. 11, lat. 45, lon. 55, in a gale from N. W., lost from the deck Martin Conner, of Ireland, (passenger, cook.) Same time, stove boat, split sails, &c. Had 6 deaths on board during the passage.

Ship Rhine, Moore, London 35 ds., with mdse. and 150 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had 1 birth on board during the passage.

Ship President Fillmore, Nelson, London and Deal Sept. 25, with mdse. and 93 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Barkentine Charles Keen, Jattmer, Savannah 12 ds., with cotton and wheat to Scranton & Tallman.

Ship Australia, Dewar, Liverpool Sept. 27, with mdse. and 488 passengers to Williams & Guion. Two births on the passage. Oct. 7, lat. 46 30, lon. 18 30, had a severe gale, during which lost lower fore and maintop sails while laying to. Oct. 22, lat. 43 18, lon. 53 30, exchanged signals with ship G. B. Lamar, bound E. Oct. 27, lat. 42, lon. 71 50, saw ship Challenger, hence bound E. Oct. 28, at 9 A. M., off Nantucket, saw steamship Atlantic, hence for Liverpool.

Ship Neptune, Peabody, Liverpool Oct. 6, with mdse. and 695 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co.

Bark Dorette, (Brem.,) Grabas, Bremen 33 ds., in ballast, to 274 passengers to A. Kaup. Has had six deaths on the passage.

Bark Wursata, (Hanov.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 34 ds., with mdse. and 269 passengers to Henschen & Unkhart.

Bark Ceder, (Brem.,) Robets, Bremen 36 ds., in ballast, and 236 passengers to Henning, Muller & Gosling.

Brig Penobscot, (of Bangor,) Edgerly, Arecelbo, P. R., 21 ds., with sugar, rum and molasses to Brett, Son & Co. 19th ult. lat. 30 30, lon. 70, spoke Br. bark Tigress, Cawsy, 18 ds. from Black River, Ja., for London, short of provisions—supplied them. 29th, lat. 37, lon. 72, saw a herm. brig about 8 miles to the eastward, with loss of mainmast, stg. N. The P. has experienced heavy weather for the last 10 days.

Brig Grace Worthington, White, Malaga Sept. 22, and Gibraltar 29th, with fruit to Thompson & Hunter. Experienced very heavy westerly winds during the passage.

Brig Three Sisters, Robbins, Cette Aug. 27, with salt, wine, &c. to Nelson Place. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 13. Has had very heavy weather since Oct 17.

Brig Almore, (of Waldoboro,) Geyer, Curacoa Oct. 7, with mdse. to Rolff & Peterson. Left no Am. vessels. Has experienced heavy weather; lost maintopmast, flying-jib and foretopgallant sail.

Schr. J. L. Bowman, (of Eastport,) Wooster, Maracaibo Oct. 1, with mdse. to Brett, Son & Co. Has experienced heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr. Dolphin, Heermance, Gaboon, Coast of Africa, 60 ds., with palm oil and bar wood to B. A. Mumford Bros. The D. has experienced heavy weather.

Schr. Equator, (Br.,) Johnson, Eleuthera 12 ds., with oranges and bananas to G. J. Miller. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Hutchinson, Nassau, N. P. 10 ds., with oranges to J. Eneas. The ship Ossipee, of Portland, with a cargo of shooks, bound to Cuba, was wrecked on Harbor Island on the 17th; cargo and crew saved; vessel a total loss. The ship Zone sld. 2 ds. previous for Gibraltar.

Schr. E. C. Howard, Rogers, Rombrero 19 ds., with guano and 2 passengers to E. C. Nickerson. The bark Venus, Atkinson, hence for Curacoa, passed Sombrero Oct. 12. The bark Thos. Dullitt, Dill, from Philadelphia for Laguayra, 13 ds. out, passed Sombrero Sept. 30, all well.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Edward Hill, (3-masted, of Newburyport,) Arey, Malaga 34 ds., with fruit to master.

Schr. Ocean Bird, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 7 ds., with plaster to master.

Ketch Brothers, (of Charleston,) Thompson, Bordeaux 40 ds., with wine to order.

Schr. Galota, Hallett, Boston for Fredericksburg.

Schr. Pearl, Kellp, New Bedford for Albany.

Schr. Henry Clay, Thomas, New-Bedford for Albany.

Schr. Roanoke, Jones, Taunton for Elizabethport.

Sloop America, Reynold, Providence.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships North Star, Havre, &c.; Edinburg, Glasgow; Jason, Bremen; Jamestown, Norfolk; Augusta, Savannah; Marion, Charleston. Ship De Witt Clinton, Liverpool.

Memoranda.

By telegraph to Elwood Walter.

NORFOLK, Friday, Oct. 30.—The schooner Cordelia, fm. Maracaibo for New York, put in here in distress.

KEY WEST, Saturday, Oct. 24.—I am happy to inform you that there have been no wrecks, except the Br. brig Belle, from Jamaica, in ballast, for Halifax, which run ashore about the 8th inst.; materials have been sold for about $400. Workmen are now employed upon the new lighthouse building upon Loggerhead Key, (Tortugas.) I understand it is to be 150 feet high, and will be finished as soon as possible. The schooner Lucy Witham, of Wilmington, is here for repairs, having lost sails and sprung a leak. The fever is still here among two vessels; one death, and two sick.—(By letter to Elwood Walter, Esq.)

Sloop Kossuth, Hayden, from New-Bedford, of and for Lyme, Conn., in ballast, went ashore on the north part of Block Island, during the easterly gale on Sunday night. She is high and dry, has not received much damage, and will be got off in a few days.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—A CARD.—*To the Editor of the New-York Times*—SIR: My name appears in the columns of several of the City papers as the Republican candidate for Assembly in the XIVth Assembly District. I am not a candidate. The nomination was tendered me, but declined several days since. Will you do me the favor to make the correction? Yours, &c., WM. BOIES.
Nov. 1, 1857.

To the Editor of the New-York Times—SIR: The Republican nominee for the XIVth Assembly District is Charles McNeill, Esq., in place of Mr. William Boies, who declined the same. Yours, &c., HOMER FRANKLIN,
Pres't XVIIIth Ward Rep. Ass'n.
Nov. 1, 1857.

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY.—The Republicans of the 20th Ward will hold a meeting this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, 29th-st., corner 8th-av. Gen. NYE will address the meeting, and WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES is expected to speak.